The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1871. NO. 251.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE STRUGGLE.

Protestantism vs. Catholicism.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

The Orangemen Fired Upon.

Bayonet Charge on the Rioters.

Many Killed and Wounded.

The Irish Catholics Threatening.

No Orangemen Shall Live Here Any Longer.

They Have No Rights in This Country.

The Military Still Under Arms.

THE EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Rumors Flying Thick and Fast.

History of the Whole Affair from the Beginning.

Kelso's Order Cooked Up in City Hall by Mayor Hall, Connolly and Others.

KELSO FORCED TO ISSUE IT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

The excitement in the city continues unabated, and all sorts of rumors of further fighting are flying about, though none are traceable to an authentic source.

NO SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Since the firing upon the mob by the militia in the Eighth ward at three P. M., there has been no serious trouble. About nineteen or twenty bodies have been picked up in that neighborhood, nearly all of them rioters. Ten or twelve policemen have been badly wounded. The Ribbonmen declare the soldiers shot down men without sufficient provocation; that the killing was cold-blooded murder.

CATHOLICS THREATENING.

The military will remain under arms all night, as they fear further riots, which the Irish Catholics threaten. Many of them swear no Orangeman shall live here any longer; that they have no right in this country.

COL. FISK WOUNDED.

Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., has been reported killed, and it has been denied. He commanded the Ninth regiment. It seems, however, he was on the ground, and has been slightly wounded.

HORACE GREELEY NOT ASSAULTED.

The report that Horace Greeley was assaulted while on the way to the *Tribune* and brutally beaten, is a mere invention, as are stories that Harpers publishing house had been set on fire.

KELSO'S ORDER COOKED UP IN CITY HALL.

Leading police officials openly declare they believe Kelso's order was cooked up in City Hall by Mayor Hall, Sweeney, Connolly and others, and that neither President Smith nor Superintendent Kelso knew anything of the order, or that a change of programme was contemplated, until late on Monday afternoon. They say that the *onus* of the entire affair has been thrown on Superintendent Kelso, when, in reality, he is only obeying the orders of those above him, but who choose to remain in the background, and that in consequence of this action on the part of the real authors of the order they are escaping the obloquy that has fallen on Kelso. Nevertheless, he signed the order, it emanates from him, and the public hold him responsible for it. Yesterday many prominent men and acquaintances called on Kelso and desired to know if the order was genuine. On being told that it was, the great majority seemed almost overcome with astonishment at the confirmation of what they could not otherwise have believed to be true.

During the morning a well-dressed, intelligent-looking man called on the Superintendent, and pointing to the order said, "Did you issue that order, Superintendent?" Superintendent—"Yes, sir." Stranger—"Well, G—d d—n you, sir, ou deserve to be shot." The indignant individual was at once ejected from the office.

A reporter called on the Superintendent and asked him if the order was issued on his own responsibility, or after consultation with the Mayor.

Superintendent—"On my own responsibility."

Reporter—"Did you consult with the Mayor relative to it?"

Superintendent—"On my own responsibility, sir."

Referring to the storm of indignation that the order had evoked, the Superintendent said he believed the public feeling would subside in a day or two, and whenever calmer counsels prevailed, the majority would say that the order was a wise one. He declared he had information that twenty-five thousand Irishmen, armed with breech-loaders, would attempt to prevent the parade of the Orangemen. He failed to see why 5,000 of the latter, through a senseless wish to parade, should be encouraged to bring on a conflict in which hundreds and perhaps thousands of lives might be sacrificed. The newspapers had added to if not created the present excitement. The police force was inadequate to put down a riot, and it was criminal folly to promote or incite one.

These assertions of the Superintendent are vastly different from those promulgated by him as late as noon on Monday. Up to that time he had declared the police were ample to preserve order, and all attempts to disturb the public peace, or interfere with the parade would be promptly met and put down. There was not even need of the services of the National Guard. The police force was ample to quell disturbance, by whomsoever made.

A CONTINUOUS ACCOUNT.

GATHERING OF THE ORANGEMEN.

NEW YORK, July 12.—As early as eight o'clock this morning crowds of Orangemen were collected around their headquarters, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, where the procession was to start from. In the building on the corner, where two lodges hold meetings, were gathered members to the number of two hundred, together with a few women. Most of the men wore Orange scarfs and had revolvers and swords about them.

THE LODGE ROOMS GUARDED.

Police to the number of 400 arrived about half-past ten, under the lead of Inspectors Jamison and Walling, and placed one squad on Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue, another on Twenty-eighth, and a small corps on Twenty-ninth street, about half way down the block, on both sides of the avenue, to prevent any not members of the Orange fraternity from entering the lines.

SNEAKS ARRESTED.

Several persons representing themselves as Orangemen were allowed to pass through, but being rather suspicious looking, were searched by the police, and on about twenty were found revolvers, pistols, all kinds of clubs and old rusty swords. From one man was taken a seven-shooter, loaded, a box of cartridges, and a roll containing the names of nearly one hundred volunteers who had got ready to do duty. Every few minutes arrests were made, and in almost every case fire arms taken from the prisoners. A fellow representing himself as a reporter had furnished himself with a four-shooter and ammunition and clubs. He gave his name as McGinnis, and was taken in charge, together with a companion named American.

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

Toward two o'clock, the neighborhood of the Orange headquarters became intensely crowded, and the police had much difficulty in keeping the mob within bounds. About 2:30 P. M. the Orangemen formed on Twenty-ninth street, below Eighth avenue, and at the same time the Twenty-second Regiment, under Col. Porter, marched past and formed in line on Eighth avenue, where they loaded with ball cartridges. Next came the Sixth Regiment which took up position to the north of the Twenty-second. The policemen on the east side of the street, and the military on the west, and it would seem to be the intention to have the Orangemen march between the two files. They presented a very small appearance, numbering scarcely two hundred. They have two banners, one the Stars and Stripes, the other a banner bearing a picture of William of Orange on horseback, and a small one with the inscription, "American freemen, fall in." After waiting some time for a band of music at last it arrived, and the line was formed.

THE POLICE CHARGE THE CROWD.

About this time the police stationed on the other side of the street made a rush on the mob, and it was feared a general row would take place, but it was quieted, and at three o'clock the signal for starting was given.

THE FIRST ATTACKS.

The procession started, and twice was attacked by the rioters, who were quickly put to flight by the police. Large numbers of rioters were clubbed and taken prisoners.

BAYONET CHARGE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

At Twenty-sixth street the Ninth Regiment charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Several persons were killed and wounded, among them one woman. Colonel Fisk was shot through the ankle. Captain Spencer, of the Ninth, was killed by his own men while firing a volley into the rioters. Lieutenant Page, of the Ninth Regiment, and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House, was mortally wounded. Between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets the mob fired three shots at the procession. The military returned the fire, killing eight and wounding thirteen. Two boys and a lady were shot. Sixteen citizens and three soldiers were killed. Coming down the avenue at the corner of Twenty-third street, the Eighty-fourth regiment fired upon the mob, killing and wounding twelve. One policeman was shot dead.

The fight on Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue was more severe than at first reported. Over 150 of the mob were certainly killed and wounded. Among the troops known to be killed, besides those already reported, are a Captain of the Eighty-fourth and two privates, and a Sargeant of the Ninth. Five regiments are resting on their arms near Cooper Institute.

THE BOULD HIBERNIANS.

Just before the Orange procession formed, three hundred Hibernians, all armed, with loud cheers took possession of Twenty-ninth street, immediately opposite the police, who stood quietly by waiting for orders. When the orders came, the street was cleared in two minutes. One detachment marched quickly down Twenty-ninth street towards Seventh avenue; two others, one up and one down Eighth avenue, and the Hibernians disappeared. No shots were fired, but here and there the dull crack of a locust showed that some unfortunate had found out the thickness of his skull. In an instant the street was empty.

AN ENTERPRISING ARTIST.

Every shop had its shutters up, and nothing but policemen were in sight, with the exception of an intrepid photographer, who adjusted his apparatus to view the row with all imaginable coolness.

BANNERS AND LADIES.

Gen. Shaler at first advised the Orangemen not to bear banners, but finally told them to carry what they pleased. The Orangemen then gave three cheers for Governor Randolph and three more for the stars and stripes. The master then exhorted the brothers to keep the peace, maintain their dignity, and on no account retaliate for blows or insults while on the march. Any brother becoming disorderly would be expelled from the order. The question then arose whether ladies were to join the procession in carriages. The ladies were not afraid, but finally concluded to go home and wait the results.

One brother was pointed out as well known to the Irish Catholics, and he was requested not to go out, for if he did there would surely be a riot. Thomas Bennett offered a prayer for the divine protection of this great day. Governor Hoffman, accompanied by several officers, drove up the avenue while the procession was moving on Eighth avenue. Notwithstanding the dark appearance around, he never looked better than this afternoon. Soldiers two deep lined the avenue for eight blocks, and one thousand policemen were also present. The pavements, windows and every inch of room were occupied by a dense crowd. As soon as the riot began, the stores in the upper portion of the city were closed, and in the jewelry and some other stores the valuables were removed from the show windows. The postoffice is now guarded by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which, although Irish, stand ready to put down the Hibernians.

THE AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

IN THE EARLY MORNING.

We have before us a great mass of telegrams from New York, detailing the exciting scenes of riot and bloodshed. The morning broke with the sky overcast with clouds, the atmosphere close and sultry. At 7 A. M. the streets presented anomalous scenes, resembling greatly those of the dark days of the draft riots in 1862.

PREPARATIONS TO PRESERVE ORDER.

Soldiers in undress uniforms are flitting quietly to their armories, and heavy squads of police are moving to their designated posts. A printed secret circular has fallen into the hands of the authorities, detailing the plan of the proposed attack on the Orangemen. Evidences of the extraordinary precautions taken by the city authorities, under Gov. Hoffman's instructions, to preserve the peace, are witnessed on every hand. All the troops at the forts in the harbor are under arms, ready to move at a moment's warning, Gen. McDowell pledging hearty co-operation with the State authorities. Nine regiments of the State National Guard are under arms at their respective armories. Gen. Shaler and staff are at the central police station, where their headquarters will be during the day. Gov. Hoffman and staff are at the Clarendon Hotel. A battery of United States light artillery from Governor's Island are prepared for action, in the park near the Battery. Several batteries of mounted howitzers are on harbor police tugs, lying off Twenty-seventh street, East River.

FAIR BUT FALSE PROMISES.

At 9 A. M. everything was quiet, it appearing as if Governor Hoffman's proclamation had had the desired effect, and the Orangemen would be permitted to parade without molestation. These appearances, we are sorry to say, were only too deceptive.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

In the vicinity of Police Headquarters, at 10 A. M., all was bustle. The whole police force had assembled under their captains, to the number of 1,500 or more. Detachments were sent out to the various localities where trouble was most likely to occur, a squad of fifty being detailed to guard the publishing house of Harper Bros., which has become very obnoxious to the Irish Catholic element. Up to this hour no disturbances had yet occurred. In front of No. 14 Spring street the effigy of a man trimmed with orange colors, suspended to a telegraph pole, was cut down by the police. Mounted policemen were darting hither and thither, carrying orders. Twenty stages stood ready to convey police to any point as soon as possible.

IRISH CATHOLIC LABORERS SUSPEND WORK.

At 11 A. M. the Irish Catholic laborers on the boulevards had suspended work, and were marching down town in a body. An Inspector of Police, with two hundred and fifty men, was dispatched to intercept them. The government battery from Castle Garden Park was sent up town. Another battery of light twelve-pounders came over from Brooklyn, and was stationed on the East side of the city.

THE RIOT COMMENCED.

At 11:15 A. M. the riot had commenced at last. About 10:45 word began to come to headquarters to the effect that the mob had gathered in large force near Eighty-third street and Third avenue, and were driving people from the streets. A body of two hundred and twenty-five picked men, under Capt. Hidden, were sent to disperse the mob. Another report was that the rioters were marching through the boulevards, attacking the Swiss and Italian laborers in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-third street and Ninth avenue. Seven companies of the Seventh regiment, under command of Col. Rockafeller, were sent to the protection of the laborers.

THE MOB CLAMOR FOR ARMS.

At 11:35 A. M a large number of Irishmen had congregated near the Fenian headquarters on Nineteenth street and Second avenue, this city. The mob clamored loudly for arms. This was peremptorily refused, and they threatened to pull down the place. About one hundred and fifty officers were put in stages and immediately sent over there. At the Fiftieth regiment armory, in Hestor street, a large crowd collected, and signified their intention of taking arms. There were about one hundred men of the regiment in the armory, to each of whom were dealt out forty rounds of cartridges, and this morning, seeing that the regiment was prepared for them, one brawny Irishman said, "Come, b'ys, lets go down to the Seventh ward and get our lads, and we will clean out the d——d Dutch. The majority of the mob then started off under the leadership of this man to get "the lads."

Prince street is alive with men speaking in whispers, who, when they see any strangers coming, keep silent. There was a report of a fight at the Hibernian Hall, but before the police reached there it was stopped and all was quiet.

12:30 P. M.—An immense mob has collected on Third avenue, near Eighty-third street, and are driving all the men from work. The mob is coming down town. The police headquarters is now being prepared to meet an attack. Two companies of soldiers are just quartered on the upper floor.

FIGHTING IN THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH PRECINCTS.

12:41 P. M.—Fighting is now going on at the Tenth and Eleventh precincts, and along Bleecker street. The militia have been ordered to Eighth avenue and Forty-second streets, where an attack has been made upon Judge Heiser's house. Large bodies of police have left in stages also.

THE HARPERS' BUILDING ATTACKED

At 1:50 P. M. two Ribbonmen had been killed, and several soldiers and policemen were reported wounded. At about this time an attack was made on the Harpers' publishing house, but the mob was repulsed. The conductors of the Eighth Avenue Railroad were pressed into the service of the rioters. The latter have cut the wires of the police telegraph.

THE MILITIA TAKE A HAND IN.

The militia fired into the crowd on the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, killing a number; also dispersed a crowd at Hibernian Hall.

3:30 P. M.—The encounter at Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue appears to be quite serious. It is stated that two members of the Ninth regiment and three policemen were killed and a number wounded. Further, that ten or more of the mob were killed and a large number wounded.

THE MOB CONCENTRATING—THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES THREATENED.

The mob are apparently concentrating on the west side of the city in the vicinity of Twenty-third street, where the Jersey organizations are to land. Open threats are made by the leaders that they will sack the newspaper offices to-night. The whisky shops are in full blast.

The rioters have cut the police wires, and there is no telegraphic communication with up town and the west side; it is now all done by couriers.

The Feeling in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Accounts of the notorious proceedings in New York as they reached this city, caused much excitement. The bulletins of the various journals were scanned with lively interest by large crowds of people. There were some manifestations of violence by the hot-headed ones, but nothing amounting to an affray has taken place up to six o'clock.

EFFECT OF THE RIOT IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, July 12.—News of the riot in New York caused a great sensation here. Orders were issued to close the arsenal and guard it, which was done, though there was no appearance of disorder here.

NIGHT BEFORE THE RIOT.

Scenes at Hibernian and Other Headquarters—Feeling in the City.

About five hundred of rough and brutal looking characters met at Hibernia Hall under the name of the Irish Convention, among them the notorious Tom Herigan, Edward L. Carey, Tom Darcey, and others like unto them.

A committee was appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the United States, correcting the misstatements which have been promulgated as to the objects of the Convention.

Mr. Carey, who has the credit of being the leading spirit of the Hibernians' projected attack, said this was not a religious fight; it was a fight between Irishmen and Orangemen. No true Irishman could live in peace with an Orangeman. The Orangemen had taken an oath to support the Queen of Great Britain, and unless they broke that oath they could not be citizens of this country, nor could they be considered true Irishmen.

Among other things, Mr. Carey said that many Protestants belonged to Hibernia societies. He thanked God that no Catholics were Orangemen.

During his speech Carey was often interrupted by most uproarious applause, and at times some of the more drunken of his auditors interrupted him with insulting expressions.

Before the meeting adjourned there was a grand free fight, in which several roughs were badly handled.

The first fight occurred. It was a small one, but straws show the way the wind blows. Patrick Connolly, an Irish Catholic, was standing, this evening, with a number of others of the same race and creed at the corner of Center and Pearl streets, when the subject of the parade arose. Connolly said he could see no reason why the Orangemen had not as much right to parade as any other class of citizens. He had scarcely spoken when some one struck him from behind with a heavy tumbler, crushing his skull. He fell insensible, and was set upon by the crowd who beat and maltreated him shamefully. He was finally rescued by the police, but whether from fear or from inability, no arrests were made.

Jas. W. Gould, Master of Prince of Orange Lodge No. 1, said: "You can tell the Hibernians that we are as pleased at the new state of affairs as they can be, and even more so. We are poor men; we have no man of influence among us; we are not Tammanyists, and for those reasons our right to walk the streets have been taken away. That order of Superintendent Kelso will do us more good than any effort of our own could possibly effect. It will be a power in the land, and in the future we will be allowed to parade when and where we please."

"That order has killed the Democratic organization in this State, and it has completely wiped away the influence of Tammany Hall in national politics for all time to come. The whole people are with us. We have reason to rejoice."

No class of citizens feel more severely the injury done to the Irish people by preventing the Orange parade than the Fenians.

The leaders of the Brotherhood held several informal caucuses to-day, and condemned the action of Mayor Hall and Superintendent Kelso. They say that while they are opposed to Orangemen, because they regard them as allies of the British Government, they are ready to protect them in their right to march through the streets like other bodies of men.

The feeling on this was so strong among some of the Irish liberators that they held a secret session at their rooms, No. 25 First avenue. The principal members of the Fenian Council were present.

Mr. W. J. Hefferman, editor of the *American Celt*, said that, while he differed with the Orangemen, he felt bound, as an American citizen, to concede their right to parade and celebrate any event they thought proper. The authorities in preventing the procession did so on their own responsibility, and the Irish people had no part in the proceedings. For his part he knew he represented the feelings of the Brotherhood. He was in favor of taking such steps as would result in bringing the Orangemen to the ranks of the Irish Nationalists and burying the disastrous and disgraceful feuds which have divided Irishmen for a century.

The speaker then denounced the course pursued by the Superintendent of Police.

Early before the session began, a paper was circulated among the members of the Produce Exchange. It was a call for a meeting to be held as soon as the business of the day was over, for the purpose of expressing the indignation of the body at the pusillanimous policy of Mayor Hall and Superintendent Kelso. The paper asserted in the preamble the undoubted right of the Orangemen to parade and picnic to-day, and called for the signatures of all members who were in accord with this sentiment.

While it was circulating about the room the greatest eagerness was manifested by the gentlemen present to obtain and sign it. As a member expressed it, they almost trampled on each other in their attempts to reach the document.

While the scene was going on knots of people were gathered in all directions, discussing the great event which is agitating the entire State, and expressions of contempt for the powers that be but dare not act, found vent in emphatic if not very choice language.

The excitement was intense, and there was no attempt made to curb the indignant resentment which actuated every member.

Several merchants expressed themselves in anything but ambiguous terms, as to the ruinous results which must flow from this untimely yielding to the power of the mob.

One gentleman said: "I am a Catholic myself, and a firm believer in the faith, but I am utterly opposed to interfering with the Orangemen, who have the same right to use the streets for their parade, as their opponents, the Hibernian Societies."

The declaration was received with loud applause.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee of six, who, in conjunction with the President, shall present a copy of the resolutions denunciatory of the Mayor's policy at an adjourned meeting of the Board.

THE CRISIS.

How the Riot Came About—The Introductory Scenes of the Drama—The Timidity of the City Authorities—Expressions of Public Opinion.

Never, since the bloody riots of 1863, has the city of New York been in such a perfect blaze of excitement as at present. For many days the proposed Orange parade, and the counter "target excursion" of the Irish Catholics, have been almost the sole topics of conversation throughout the city, the opinion being unanimous that a dreadful conflict was inevitable, unless the protection of the police and military authorities were thrown around the Orangemen, the nature and objects of whose Society have been misapprehended in many quarters.

WHAT ORANGEISM MEANS—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN ORDER—THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America is formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles and precepts of the Protestant religion, to maintain the laws and Constitution of this country, afford assistance to the distressed members of the order, and otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due ordering of religion and Christian charity, and the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom. It lays no claim to exclusive Protestantism or exclusive loyalty, but it admits no man or body of men within its pale whose creed is not Protestant and whose principles are not loyal. Disclaiming an intolerant spirit, the Institution demands as an indispensible qualification, "That the candidate shall be believed to be incapable of persecuting or injuring any person on account of his religious opinion,"—the duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend all loyal citizens of every religious persuasion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. The rules of the Institution are open not only to the members thereof, but to the whole community; there is no reserve except the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other.

PREVIOUS OUTRAGES—IMPOTENCE OF THE ARCHBISHOP AND HIS CLERGY.

So much for the principles of the Society. It has been customary for the various lodges of the Order to hold an annual parade on the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. Last year, during the celebration, it will be remembered, a brutal attack was made upon some members of the Order, their wives and children, by a number of workmen employed on the Boulevard, and receiving pay from the city. It is probable that, had the law been fully carried out on that occasion, and the instigators of the riot properly punished, no threats of interfering with the procession would this year have been made. Whether this supposition be correct, or not, however, it is certain that, from the earliest moment at which it was decided to hold a celebration, the Catholic organizations of the city openly expressed their intention of attacking and killing the participants, and that for the purpose of forwarding such avowed purpose, they have held numerous secret meetings for equipment and concert of action. At the first of these meetings, held on the evening of June 30th, when a cry for arms was made by one of the delegates, it is reported that every one present in the room displayed a weapon, the majority of them navy revolvers. And although the Archbishop and the Catholic clergy generally throughout the diocese implored and urged the members of their congregations not to interfere with the Orangemen, it was plain that their advice was thrown away, and that nothing except an overwhelming display of military force could prevent them from bringing matters to a bloody climax.

DUPLEX CHARACTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS—MODERATION OF THE ORANGEMEN.

It is to be remarked, also, that the tenor of Archbishop McCloskey's address, while in some respects deserving of all praise, tended to deepen the feeling of animosity against the Orangemen by improperly characterizing the proposed procession as an attempt to outrage the feelings of Catholic citizens, and demanding that it should be suppressed. This was not right. The Orangemen had been careful to state that they would neither carry banners nor play airs repugnant to their Catholic fellow citizens, and they even announced that they would avoid such localities as were principally settled with adherents of the Catholic Church.

THE KEY-NOTE OF THE BUSINESS—FRUITS OF THE INFALLIBILITY DOCTRINE.

The key-note of the whole matter may be said to lie in the recent declaration of Father Hecker, made through the leading Catholic organ of this country, that "while the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church—that is, through the organic law infallibly announced and unchangeably asserted, regardless of temporal consequences." The terrorism and threatened massacre may be taken as the logical results of this assumption, while the letter of Mayor Hall to the Grand Master of the Society, deprecating the proposed procession, and the order of Superintendent Kelso forbidding it, afford pretty fair illustrations of its acceptance.

SUPERINTENDENT KELSO'S ORDER—INDIGNATION OF THE FREE PRESS—THE TRIBUNE ON THE SURRENDER TO THE MOB.

The promulgation of this order aroused the people and press of New York to a greater degree of indignation than has been manifested since the time when Governor Seymour called the rioters of 1863 his "friends." The *Tribune* of Tuesday said of it:

"The General Order of the Chief of Police, published in the *Tribune* this morning, is evidently written by a higher authority, and only signed by Mr. Kelso. The mob and its friends have ordered our amiable Mayor to put down the parade of the Orangemen, and he has consented in this roundabout way. He furnishes the rhetoric, and the Chief of Police has probably little to do but to sign his name. We must not be misunderstood. We have no sympathy whatever with the purpose of the Orangemen's parade. It seems to us not the par of wisdom nor propriety for natives of foreign countries who have come here to better their condition, and become patriotic citizens of the Republic, to hang on so implacably to the old hates and jealousies and animosities of their former home. But that does not affect the question of the duty of the city authorities to preserve peace on the day of the parade. The Orange parade, unnecessary and ill-advised as it is, is not an unexceptional occurrence. It is as much entitled to protection as the recent German parade, or the French Fair, and is much more clearly a legal manifestation than the various Fenian displays we have so often witnessed. Every one of these demonstrations excited, of course, very bitter feelings and reflections among those who opposed the cause they celebrated. But who ever thought of preventing them lest some hot-headed objector should throw a brick at the banners? We can imagine the sort of countenance our Mayor would have presented to a delegation of Frenchmen who should have proposed to him to prohibit the German parade, out of regard to their national susceptibilities. Yet he has done a meaner and more unlawful thing in this case. He has arbitrarily forced a body of citizens to give up a peaceable and lawful manifestation at the bidding of a handful of riotous brawlers, who threaten murder and disorder if their barbarous fancies are not complied with. The only reason which could have dictated this shameful action, is that the law-breakers of Wednesday are more numerous and valuable voting-stock than those they propose to attack. The last, and not least, of the evils we have suffered from that corrupt Ring, which is a nursery of crimes and shames, is this enforced surrender of the honor and fair name of the city to a brutal mob, which now has no check upon its arrogance and its greed."

REMARKS OF THE "TIMES"—WHAT THE CITY OF NEW YORK EXPENDS FIFTY MILLIONS A YEAR FOR—"A RULE OF PRIESTS AND ROWDIES."

"The order demonstrates that the city authorities dare not disobey the commands of the Irish Catholics. In other words, it is settled as a rule that whenever the Catholics object to a procession, that procession shall not be allowed to appear. "It is given out," says Superintendent Kelso in his circular, "that armed preparations for defense have been made by the members of the parading lodges." Now what has been given out is that armed preparations for *attack* have been made. The poor Orangemen were in the position of the lamb in the fable of the *Wolf and the Lamb*—and Mr. Kelso attributes to them the design of the wolf. Mr. Kelso condemns street processions generally. Surely it is rather late in the day to do that. Why was not his circular issued on St. Patrick's Day? Why is it that Irish Catholic processions are never interfered with? The reason has always been plain, and it is now plainer than ever. The city authorities are afraid of their own supporters. They now officially proclaim that the city is absolutely in the hands of the Irish Catholics. They cannot even undertake to preserve the public peace when the Catholics threaten to break it. It is for this that we are taxed more heavily than at any period of our history—it is for this sort of government that we are made to expend over $50,000,000 a year. Two out of four of our city rulers are bigoted Roman Catholics, the men who prop up the city government are Roman Catholics, and now it is decided that Protestants have only such rights as Catholics choose to accord them. We are officially informed that we live under the rule of priests and rowdies. Protestants may be allowed to walk the streets in two and threes, but never let them dare to form in procession. If they do, the Catholics will come down upon them and 'cut them to pieces,' or set the city authorities to disperse them. Gradually the 'Ring' are disclosing to the people the real nature of their rule."

THE HERALD AROUSED—THE INSOLENT DICTATION MUST BE SUPPRESSED, AND THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW UPHELD.

"No condemnation of the riot which was threatened to-morrow can be too severe, and no words of burning scorn can fully convey the general detestation of the contemplated outrage. In a country where all men are equal, where the panoply of liberty is over all, where freedom of opinion, of speech and of action is accorded to all, the slightest invasion of the rights of any is a fit subject for rebuke. When such invasion of the rights of others takes the form of dictation from a few men prescribing a course of action for a part of the people and threatening disorder and bloodshed in case they are not heeded, the rebuke must be made in terms as unmistakable as language can convey it. Such is the necessity which is upon us now, and we mean to make ourselves heard upon this question of the Orange riot once for all. This is no time for soft words, for persuasive language, or for conciliatory speeches. Nothing short of the denunciation which means swift and sure punishment will answer in this emergency. The law must rule, and the rights of all must be respected. Those who disregard the law and violate the rights of others, causing riot and bloodshed, must be punished by the law for the murders of which they may be guilty. The spirit which prompted these threats against the Orangemen must be put down. It is the same spirit which prompted the Paris Commune, impelling them to forget the rights of others, to turn the capital of the world into a charnel house, to destroy the repositories of science and art, and tear down monuments revered by time and sacred in the eyes of all mankind. It is the same spirit which prompted the draft riots of 1863, inducing men to burn asylums where children were nurtured and hang negroes to lamp posts. It is the same spirit which was exhibited at Elm Park last year—the spirit which brooks not freedom of opinion, speech and action in others. It is a baleful spirit, productive of the worst consequences, and can meet with no favor from the American people. We should be sorry for Superintendent Kelso's order if we could resist the impulse to laugh at it. He has permitted a lawless few to overawe the police of a great city and dragged the magnanimity of the metropolis into the dust. He has violated the rights of the innocent that men who had avowed a purpose to break the peace might have no excuse for breaking it. It would be a pitiable spectacle if it was not so very funny."

VOICE OF THE WORLD—THE CROAKING OF A FROG IN A POND—HAUNTED BY THE KU-KLUX.

"Men organized on the principles and ruled by the spirit of these lodges have just as much right as and no more than a band of that Southern order of the Ku-Klux, evoked by the Radicals out of their own consciousness, would have to march in procession through the streets of New York. What it would be wise and right for the police in that case to do it is just as clearly right and wise for the police to do now. That the police have now done this wise and right thing will earn for them the thanks of all men in the community, not bent on riot and disorder with an eye to concomitant chances of plunder, or indifferent to riot and disorder if only that might breed some vile opportunity of partisan assault upon the government which suffered them to come to pass."

THE STANDARD SHOWS ITS COLORS—MAYOR HALL DESIGNATED AS THE TOOL AND COWARD.

"There never was a more humiliating general order issued by our municipal authorities than the one we print this morning from Superintendent Kelso to his captains. It is humiliating to all law-abiding citizens, because it declares that the police of this city are at the mercy of a set of lawless men, who are as much outside the pale of any church as they are of decent society. It is humiliating, too, we have no doubt, to Superintendent Kelso himself. We believe him to be individually a courageous man, who would, if allowed, protect the public peace and vindicate the rights of all citizens to do an orderly and legal act. But we recognize in his peremptory order the same architect who wrote the letter to Mr. Bond, also published this morning. We mean Mayor Hall."

VIGOROUS WORDS FROM THE SUN—THE CITY AUTHORITIES DENOUNCED FOR SUBMITTING TO MOB RULE.

"Superintendent Kelso says he has been legally advised to take this step. It would be interesting to learn whose legal advise he has followed. It would be more interesting to know whether, on similar advice, he would have stopped the great German procession in April, or the Irish procession on the 17th of March. Some weeks ago the Host was carried at the head of a solemn procession in Williamsburg. The Police Superintendent of Brooklyn was not, it seems, legally advised to stop that, but he had as much real right to interfere with it as Kelso has to interfere with the Orangemen. Superintendent Kelso, however, represents the Democratic rulers of this city. He has received his orders from them. They have been terrified by the threats of the Hibernian societies, and have bowed their heads. They have virtually submitted to mob rule. They have confessed that the will of a secret organization has more weight with them than the rights of the people. They assume to discriminate between two Irish factions, and declare that Irishmen of the same religious belief as Meagher and Emmet and Wolfe Tone and John Mitchell have no right to parade the streets of New York. The Mayor, Governor and Superintendent of Police virtually say that they are incompetent to maintain the laws and to preserve public order."

OPINION OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER—NEW YORK "HUMILIATED."

"However the purposes of the Orangemen might be condemned, it was conceded that in their public demonstrations they were entitled to the protection that is so willingly and so universally extended to all other organizations. The appeal was to the universal sense of justice and to that Liberty which Americans claim for themselves and extend to others. There has, however, been a cruel disappointment, and to-day the people of New York feel a sense of humiliation which they little thought those to whom authority and power are entrusted would have brought upon them. Once before, the mob spirit, in one of its fiercest and most alarming demonstrations, has been vigorously repressed, and the authority and majesty of law have been vindicated. Now, in presence of a threatened disturbance, the Mayor and the police can reach no better conclusion than to offer a deliberate surrender and to refuse to the Orangemen the privileges so freely accorded to all other organizations. They have quailed before the menaces of a secret force which it was their duty to drag to the light and to punish for any infraction of the law. If an order or a proclamation was issued, it should have been 'packed' with vigor. It should have sounded forth the terrors of the law in terms not to be mistaken. It should have shown no timidity in the face of lawlessness, and no disposition to shrink from duty, no matter what sacrifices were involved in its full performance. How all these conditions and requisites are disregarded, a perusal of the order of Mr. Kelso and the letter of Mr. Hall will show."

THE PROTEST OF THE POST—THE MEN WHO MISGOVERN THE CITY THE ALLIES OF THE MOB.

"The city authorities have surrendered to the threats of a law-defying mob. Superintendent Kelso, after long consultation with Mayor Hall, yesterday evening, ordered the police to disperse—not the mob which might interfere with a peaceable procession—but the procession itself. There was a time, in this city, when the authorities ordered an anti-slavery meeting to be dispersed, on the same ground which Mayor Hall and his Superintendent of Police take now to justify their prohibition of the Orange procession. It would irritate their opponents; the could not control their tempers, and, being lawless ruffians, would attack the anti slavery men; therefore the latter must not meet together. There was a time when Union men, peaceably meeting in some parts of our country, were dispersed on the same plea. And the men who now, ruling this city, or misruling it rather, forbid the Orange procession, in those days justified those other concessions to the demands of the mob. Let us of the Northern States no longer deplore the condition of the South. We have our Ku-Klux here in New York; but they do not take the trouble to conceal themselves. Ruffians, carrying muskets and pistols, were seen in the streets of New York last night, and wandering from bar room to bar room, prepared to shed the blood of peaceful citizens on Wednesday. They did not blacken their faces or disguise their persons, these New York Ku-Klux—for they knew that the men who misgovern New York were their friends. It ought to be remembered, in justice to the Roman Catholic priests in this city, that they did not on this occasion fail in their duty to the cause of order. Archbishop McCloskey said: "I warn all parents, husbands and brothers to go to their employments and attend their ordinary avocations as usual on Wednesday next, and to return peacefully to their homes in the evening, as though no such temptation to do evil was ever thrown in their way. Let Catholic mothers and wives and sisters remain at their homes and attend to their home duties, and allow no unworthy curiosity to draw them near this Orange procession" —and the priests spoke in the same strain. [Nevertheless the Bishop made a successful demand upon the city authorities to prohibit the procession. ED.] The press, too, with one or two exceptions, did its duty. But the Tammany Ring, which has the city in its clutches, reckless, unscrupulous, shameless, without regard for the welfare of the city, and with a cynical contempt for law and order, have taken the part of the mob.

So far as the action of the municipal authorities was concerned, it had up to this point exactly conformed to the key-note pitched by Father Hecker, and except for the proclamation of the Governor, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, it would in all probability have continued to be of an equally docile, not to say servile character, to the end of the chapter. The proclamation of Governor Hoffman, however, gave a new complexion to the whole matter, the subsequent phases of which will be found fully described in our various telegrams relating to the subject.

JAMESTOWN, PA.

A Woman Killed by a Train of Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
JAMESTOWN, PA., July 12, 1871.

The Jamestown and Franklin train, bound west, due here at eleven o'clock last night, killed a woman in their yard, at this place. No information as to her place of residence has been heard. She was frightfully mangled, the back part of her head and both arms being cut off.

AQUATICS.

The Regatta at Oconomowoc, Wis.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS., July 12.—The day has been lovely, and the waters of Lake Labelle calm and smooth. No more favorable opportunity could have possibly presented itself. The town filled up with the arrivals of last night, and this morning the rush commenced. The gathering is large and rapidly increasing. At ten A. M. there was a business meeting of the association at Draper Hall, and lots drawn for the several stations of the competing boats. The members of the Chicago Rowing club only put in an appearance. For the contest at single sculls, Thomas A. Alcock drew No. 1; R. D. Cleveland No. 2, and W. B. Curtis No. 3; distance of this race two miles. The six-oared shells for the 4 o'clock race, distance three miles, drew Twilight, Neptune Boat Club, East Saginaw, No. 1; Lady Alice, Milwaukee Boat Club, No. 2; Emily L. Russell, Excelsior Boat Club, Detroit, No. 3; Wave, Chicago Rowing Club, No. 4; Ezra Rust, Wahwahsum Boat Club, Saginaw City, No. 5; Naiad, Undine Boat Club, Erie, No. 6. In the double sculls, distance two miles, prize fifty dollars, to come off to-morrow at ten A. M., Aunt Em drew number 1, and Minnie Powell number 2, both of the Chicago Rowing Club. For the trial of four-oared sculls, distance three miles, prize one hundred and fifty dollars, to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M., the Sylph, Neptune Boat Club, East Saginaw City, number 2; Lady Pulman, Chicago Rowing Club, 3; Spirit, lapstreak, Neptune Boat Club, East Saginaw, number 4, and Lady Evelyn, Milwaukee Boat Club, number 5. For Club Barges No. 7, Waukee Boat Club, drew number 1; Eclipse, Wahwahsum Boat Club, Saginaw City, number 2.

At the hour for the races to commence, the Chicago rowing club withdrew and declined to run. Only one race came off, which was the contest between the six-oared shells. The Neptune of the Milwaukee boat club, Excelsior, of Wahwahsum, and the Undine came to the start and got away in fine style. The race was closely contested and vastly exciting, and resulted in the Wahwahsum, of Saginaw City, crossing the line; time, 18 minutes 53¾ seconds; distance, three miles, prize $300. The Neptune was in second, the Milwaukee boys third, the Excelsiors fourth and the Undines last. Owing to the fact that the Wahwahsum, of Saginaw City, and Undines, of Erie, turned the wrong stake boats, they were ruled out by the judges, who announced the result to be the Twilight, of East Saginaw, first prize; time 19 minutes 4¼ seconds; Milwaukee club, Lady Alice, second; Excelsiors, of Detroit, third.

POLITICAL.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 12.—In addition to the large number of prominent Democratic politicians here, a great many Republicans have been here during the week, watching the proceedings of the Democracy. Unusual interest is manifested in the result, this being considered the first movement looking toward the campaign next year.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

Have their new coffee roasters in full operation, and will hereafter fill orders promptly.

Prof. Noah Porter, D. D., President-elect of Yale College, delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration before Trinity College Chapter Society on Tuesday evening.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The third anniversary of the Jewish Orphan Asylum is being held in Cleveland. Many prominent Israelites from different parts of the country are present. The annual report contains the following items: Amount received during the year from donations, including legacies, $11,176; from ladies' auxiliary associations, $6,968; from various lodges of the order, $5,516; from yearly subscriptions, $8,620. The number of annual subscribers is about 1,300. There are forty-eight lodges of the Bnai Brith in the district, with 3,300 members.

Miss Rachael Lennington, an intelligent and highly respectable young lady of Aurora, Illinois, committed sucide Tuesday afternoon by taking a large dose of strychnine. Her mother died just one year ago. She had recently been visiting a brother in Chicago, and went to her home in Aurora with the declared purpose of sacrificing herself on the first anniversary of her mother's death. Just before her death she seemed unusually happy, and laughed and chatted cheerfully. John J. Walker, a highly esteemed citizen of Aurora, was summoned by the coroner to sit on the jury in Miss Lennington's case, and while proceeding to the house where the inquest was held, ruptured a blood vessel and died in three hours.

A little son of Isaac Thomas, of Shilling's crossing, Mercer county, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, was run over and killed by a train of cars yesterday. The boy was deaf and dumb.

One of the buildings of the Port Richmond Iron Works, at Philadelphia, was struck by lightning Tuesday night, caught fire and was burned down. The loss was covered by insurance.

George W. and Theodore F. Bradley, who on the 17th of May last robbed the Adams Express office at Columbus of $40,000, plead guilty in the Court of Common Pleas at Columbus yesterday, and were sentenced each to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The statement telegraphed over the country that Senator John A. Logan was seriously ill, is contradicted. He was in Chicago on Tuesday, apparently in good health.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The trial of Ambrose B. Coe, for the brutal murder of Miss Abbie Summers, a school teacher, at Palmyra, Mo., some months since, and which was set down for trial this week, has been continued until October. The defense will be insanity, although Coe has been sane enough since he committed the murder.

George Vanderpool, who has already been twice tried for the murder of George Fields, at Manistee, Mich., some fifteen months since, will enter upon his third trial on the first of August, in Barry county, to where the case has been removed. George Vanderpool has written a letter to Ed. Taper, of Newago, asking him to solicit subscriptions in that place to carry on his trial, as his lawyers have announced that unless more money is supplied they cannot go on with the case. It is also announced through the public journals that his two leading counsel have withdrawn from the suit, and efforts are now being made to secure eminent counsel to take their places. It is said that the prosecution has offered to subpœna all witnesses for the defense on being furnished with a list of them. Vanderpool, it is said, has been confined to his bed by sickness, and is very much dejected by the action of his counsel. Mrs. Vanderpool is also sick and unable to attend her husband. She remains at the jail.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

NARROW-GAUGE IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, July 12.—The Central Railroad has decided to cross White river at Aberdeen. The engineer corps are this side of the river coming this way. Cars will be running from Helena to White river by the 15th of September. A new road was incorporated to-day by Col. Dorsey, Judge Hunks and others for a three-foot gauge, to run down from Helena on the levee twenty-five miles below.

BANKRUPTCY CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The consideration of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad bankruptcy case was resumed in the United States District Court, before Judge Gresham, to-day. It is probable a decision will not be reached for several days. Hon. George E. Pugh, D. T. Wright, Matthews and Ramsey, of Cincinnati; Henry Crawford, of Chicago, and Judge Ray, of Indiana, appear for the plaintiffs, and Judge Hoadley, ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, and ex-Senator Hendricks and Judge Hines, of Indiana, for the defendants.

AMATEUR PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Fifth Annual Convention—Meeting at the Monongahela House—List of Members Present—Change in the Name of the Association—The Convention to Meet in Philadelphia Next Year.

The Amateur Press Association of the United States, composed of the youthful editors and publishers, who are now managing creditably "boys papers" in several parts of the country, held its fifth annual meeting, at the Monongahela House, this city, yesterday afternoon.

The Convention was organized at half-past three o'clock, Mr. E. Howard Hutchinson, of Buffalo, N. Y., President, in the chair.

Mr. J. F. Osgood, of Chelsea, Mass., the Secretary, being absent, on motion Mr. B. C. Cuvellier, of New Orleans, was chosen to serve *pro tem.*

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following gentlemen were in attendance at the Convention: E. Howard Hutchinson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. McCohn, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Downes, Birmingham, Conn.; J. F. Osgood, Chelsea, Mass.; W. F. Dwight, Chicago, Ill.; B. C. Cuvellier, New Orleans; F. K. Morrell, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Dennis, Washington, D. C.; A. L. Hyde, Cleveland, O.; H. E. Greenebaum, Chicago, Ill.; E. F. Temple, North Somerville, Mass.; R. E. Filley, St. Louis; G. H. Rodgers, F. Kerr, L. S. Stewart, H. Berkowitz, G. A. Hays, S. G. Canfield, S. F. Murphy and John A. Fox, Pittsburgh; G. W. Horn, Wooster, Ohio, and Misses Carrie and Maggie Leukens, of Brinton Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Each delegate represented a publication of which they were either editor or publisher.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the name of the association was changed to the "National Amateur Press Association."

The Treasurer reported collections from members, as dues, the sum of $80 26 to which was added $30 by voluntary subscriptions, making a total of $110 26 in the hands of the Treasurer.

The report was accepted and approved.

On motion it was decided to hold the next Convention in Philadelphia, the Chairman to fix the date hereafter.

IMMORAL ADVERTISEMENTS DISCOUNTENANCED.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Amateur Press Association does not approve of the use of indecent or ungentlemanly language by amateur editors, or of the insertion of immoral advertisements in their papers, and papers which make a practice of inserting such matter, are disowned by this association. The latter sentence was added as an amendment to the original resolution.

The Secretary read the resignation of George B. Smith, of Toledo, Ohio, which was on motion accepted and filed, and on motion, W. T. Dwight, of Chicago, was elected.

Letters of regret at being unable to attend the Convention were read from eighteen members of the Association.

"Our Boys," a beautifully printed paper, edited and published at Chicago, by Fred. K. Morrill, at 25c per year, was declared the official organ of the Association.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the officers of the Association to confer with the railroad companies in regard to issuing passes to members desiring to attend the annual conventions.

Appropriate and entertaining addresses were now made by Messrs. Hutchinson, President, Dwight, Cuvellier and Temple, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*, having been in session three hours.

Before concluding our report, we desire to add that the Association "banquetted" themselves before going into Convention. Mr. Crossan, of the Monongahela House, serving an excellent dinner to twenty-eight in a room by themselves, where suitable toasts were offered and responded to by means of "water" instead of wine.

The two lady delegates, mentioned elsewhere, dined with the gentlemen, and their presence lent grace and dignity to the affair. The largest number of the delegates left for their homes last evening.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association are as follows:

President—E. Howard Hutchinson, Buffalo, New York.

First Vice President—Charles McColm, Cleveland, Ohio.

Second Vice President—Wm. H. Downes, Birmingham, Connecticut.

Secretary—Josiah F. Osgood, Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Treasurer—W. T. Dwight, Chicago, Illinois.

THE AFFRAY AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE.

Information for Felonious Assault and Battery Lodged.

Richard McCullough, waiter at the Robinson House, appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday morning to make information against Henry Keys, who stabbed, and it is supposed fatally injured Reddy Cobb, head waiter at the Robinson House, full particulars of which were given yesterday. The Mayor and his clerk, Mr. Jas. S. Patterson, had previously visited the injured man, at the hotel, for the purpose of taking his deposition, but he was found in such a low condition as to render the taking of the affidavit impossible.

The knife was struck into Cobb's back below the lowest rib, and then torn out and flung some distance off. The wound is a fearful one, and Dr. Reiter says in the event of internal bleeding from it, it will prove dangerous to life. Keys, who it is stated is a South Sea Islander, will be held until the result of Cobb's injuries is ascertained.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE term of service at the Workhouse of John Robinson expired yesterday. His friends are endeavoring to have the costs in the case remitted. Should they succeed they can, by paying the fine, secure the accused's release.

ANOTHER drinking fountain, similar in style to the one at Liberty and Smithfield streets, will be constructed on Market street, in the Diamond, shortly.

MR. NESMITH, a leading Scotch journalist, who is making a tour of the United States, called at our office yesterday, accompanied by our highly respected and esteemed fellow-citizen, Wm. Semple, Esq., of Allegheny city. Mr. Nesmith has fallen into good hands, and we doubt not his tour of observation will be made quite pleasant, interesting and profitable.

WORK is progressing favorably upon the iron screw propeller building at the boiler yard of Douglass & Son, at the south end of the Monongahela bridge.

THE *Legal Journal* of the 12th inst. contains among other things of interest, a number of recent Acts of Assembly applicable to this county.

THE Sisters in charge of the Mercy Hospital beg leave to inform the public that homeopathic patients who wish can avail themselves of comfortable rooms at the above institution, where they can receive the attention of their own physicians, whose prescriptions will be strictly adhered to by the Sisters, the objections hitherto urged by the staff connected with the Hospital being now withdrawn.

JAMES CLINTON was before the Mayor yesterday for abusing his wife. He was fined five dollars and costs, when he immediately commenced to abuse his wife again, and occasionally let fly an insulting remark toward his Honor. The fine was thereupon increased to $25 and in default thereof, the prisoner was sent thirty days to the Work House.

SATURDAY week, in the evening, a regatta between twenty-five flats, under the auspices of the J. B. Jones and Columbia boat clubs, will take place on the Allegheny, between the Hand street and railroad bridges. The flats are to be six feet long, six inches deep and twenty inches wide, and the oars three feet long, each contestant to make his own flat. The five last coming in are to provide supper for the entire party.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

How the News was Received Here.

Indignation Among the Irish Protestants—General Denunciation of the Conduct of the New York Rowdy Catholics—The A. P. A. of Allegheny County—Feeling Among the Prominent Members, etc., etc.

The news that riot and bloodshed had actually commenced in the streets of New York, yesterday afternoon, pursuant to the oft repeated threat of the Roman Catholic element of that mob-dominated city, created intense excitement and indignation among all non-Catholics in the city. The early telegrams, as bulletined at the newspapers and telegraph offices, were perused with eager interest, and the afternoon prints, containing fuller information, were seized with avidity and read in squads on the street corners, in bar-rooms, and other public places. The "New York riots" were the great topic of conversation, to the exclusion of almost everything else.

THE IRISH PROTESTANTS,

Having read the morning dispatches, and knowing better than others the temper of their ancient foes, felt that a conflict and bloodshed were inevitable. They were not surprised to hear that the Orange men had been attacked, and while denouncing the bigotry and intolerance of the Irish Catholics, censured the New York municipal authorities in unmeasured terms for truckling to them and trifling with the rights of all other classes. During the day we encountered several of the leading men among them, and found the sentiment of indignation universal. The views of one of these, as expressed to us, will show the general feeling:

Reporter—I presume you have seen the dispatches from New York?

Mr. J. A. Yes. The riots have commenced, *and there is no telling where they will end.*

Q. What is the feeling among the American Protestant Association lodges in regard to the riots?

A. Well, the matter has not been directly discussed in our lodges, but there can be but one sentiment—that the Catholics in New York in instigating and executing this assault upon unoffending citizens in the exercise of their rights, is a blow struck at Protestantism, not only in New York but everywhere in the United States.

Q. The A. P. A. lodges are understood to be similar in character to the Orangemen of New York?

A. Yes; they are closely enough allied to stand shoulder to shoulder in resisting to the death such unwarranted outrages as have been committed against their brothers in New York.

Q. It is hardly possible that such an outrage would be attempted in any other city in the country?

A. The character of the Irish Catholic is the same in Pittsburgh as in New York. With like opportunities they will run into the same excesses here as there. Whenever they think they have the power, they will be ready to take Protestantism by the throat.

Q. What is the number and strength of the A. P. A. lodges in this county?

A. I cannot tell exactly. There are about fifteen lodges, and they number many thousands in the county.

Q. It is presumed these lodges will meet to take action in regard to the doings in New York?

A. I have heard much talk among the members to-day, and some of the lodges may meet this evening. We will give our brothers all the moral aid in our power, and material aid if necessary. It is time that the rowdy Catholics of New York should be taught that they cannot rule that city. The Catholic element are establishing a precedent there, where they seem to have the power, which will not be agreeable when put in practice against them in other cities. The blood of Orangemen shed by Ribbonmen in the streets of New York will cry out against Catholics in every city of the land. They are precipitating the conflict, and we are ready to meet them.

Such is the sentiment expressed among Irish Protestants everywhere, and it is shared by thousands who do not belong to their secret orders, but who are as open and outspoken in their denunciation of the high-handed outrages which called them forth.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

As an indication of the feeling prevailing among those who cannot be said to be influenced by national prejudices, we might quote the remarks of several intelligent gentlemen on the subject, but one or two expressions of sentiment will suffice. Said one: "I happened to be in New York when the Catholics celebrated last St. Patrick's Day. They made a grand display on Broadway. Policemen were out in full force, lining the street and guarding every crossing, that nothing might interfere with the procession. Their right to celebrate the day was not questioned by any one in authority, civil or ecclesiastical. There were no proclamations forbidding the parade, and no Protestant Bishop or minister called upon the municipal officers to stop the celebration as a violation of law, and an outrage upon the feelings of Protestants. O, no. It was all right and proper, legal and constitutional for Catholics to parade on St. Patrick's Day; but Orangemen must not insult these same Catholics by passing in review along that same thoroughfare! They must be stopped as trespassers and disturbers of the public peace! If not prevented from marching, they must be shot down in the streets like dogs! This is freedom and liberty and law in the city of New York! This is the 'religious toleration,' which the Catholic Irish would extend to their Protestant brethren wherever they dared to show their hands. The Catholic Church must be held responsible for this outrage and lawlessness. They must be made to feel that they cannot trample under foot any class of American citizens, no matter how obnoxious they may appear in their eyes. If they persist in this, they will array all classes and creeds against them, and the consequences will be upon their own heads."

"How humiliating the thought," exclaimed another, "that in the metropolis of free America the right of a few thousand citizens to peaceably assemble is denied them by a mob, and can only be exercised at the risk of life, and under the guard of the civil and military powers! Such scenes make us a laughing stock in the eyes of aristocratic nations, and are calculated to shake our faith in the ultimate success of free institutions and popular government."

These and kindred sentiments found free expression all over the city, and not one was found bold enough to justify or palliate the course of those who have brought this trouble and disgrace upon the country.

THE BLOODY RIOTS,

Between the Orangemen and Catholics, which made the North of Ireland a scene of slaughter on so many occasions, were vividly recalled to the minds of many on yesterday. Old men recited to their children what they had witnessed forty years ago in Clare, Armagh, and other counties, and recounted equally bloody scenes in which their fathers had participated, the history of which came down to them through tradition. Old sores were opened and made to bleed afresh, and the young men of to-day are having instilled into them a feeling of bitterness and hostility which only Catholic intolerance and oppression can provoke.

THE GERMAN PROTESTANTS

Were equally outspoken in their denunciation of the outrage perpetrated against the Orangemen. Maintaining for themselves the largest personal liberty, they express a determination to do everything in their power to secure the same rights to others. They are a unit in declaring that every citizen must be protected in his rights, and that no class or church shall be permitted to abridge the freedom of any other class or church by overriding the laws and resorting to mob violence.

THE DEMAND FOR NEWS

Which prevailed everywhere yesterday has not been equaled since the "dark days of the rebellion," and every edition printed was speedily exhausted. The newsboys were encountered everywhere and reaped a rich harvest in disposing of their papers.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—The Primary Elections to be Held Saturday, September 2d.

A meeting of the City Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, in the Lincoln Club room. Joseph A. Butler, Esq., occupied the chair, with Messrs. J. D. Fleming and C. P. Duff as Secretaries.

At roll call there were present Messrs. Gracey, Bigelow, Paul, Neubert, Smith, Brown, Davis, Thomas, Lewis, Duff, Evan Jones, Wainwright, Riddell, Darlington, Berlin, Negley, Hallman, Gross, Morgan, Woolslayer, Fleming, Elliott, Snodgrass, Matthews, Garrison, Hall, Woodson, Hunter, Little, Askins and Gaither.

Dr. Gross, Chairman of the Committee on Hall, reported that arrangements had been made for holding the meetings of the Committee in the Lincoln Club rooms. Report accepted.

Mr. Wainwright, Chairman of the Committee on Primary elections, reported that the Committee had agreed to recommend Saturday, September 2d, as the time for holding the primary elections to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer.

On motion the report was accepted.

Mr. Bigelow moved that the Committee be continued, with instructions to prepare a call and report at next meeting.

Mr. Hallman stated that the report had been accepted, but not adopted.

Mr. Darlington moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Lewis moved to refer the report back, with instructions to prepare a written report.

Mr. Bigelow said he thought the report had been adopted.

The Chairman said it had only been accepted.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the report by inserting "second Saturday in October."

Mr. Davis said it would be altogether anomalous to postpone the nominations until after the October elections, as had been suggested. Such a thing had never been done before, and there was no necessity for doing it now. Every Republican would do his duty, no matter who was nominated or defeated.

The question was then taken on Brown's amendment, and it was lost.

Mr. Darlington's motion to adopt the report was passed almost unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Riddle, the Chairman and Secretaries of the Executive Committee were added to the Committee on Primary elections.

Dr. Gross moved that the committee be continued, and that they prepare a call for the primary elections and have the same ready for publication within the next ten days. Adopted.

The committee then adjourned.

THE LATE MURDER.

Sentiments of the People in Regard to the Murderer.

The Catholic friends of the brutal wife murderer, say the crime can be explained in no other way than that the perpetrator was insane. They cannot see how a man raised in the Church could, in front of a family altar, with a crucifix and other sacred emblems of his religion before him, commit such a henious crime unless insane. Among the people generally on the South Side the opinion prevails that the murder was premeditated and cold blooded. In support of their views they refer to the fact of the assault made on the previous evening; the fact that the wife was compelled to remain away from home all night to escape his fury; the fact that when Barry discovered his wife was at home he slipped into the house through the cellar way, and removed his shoes so that his victim would not be alarmed by noise—is referred to as the strongest proof of foundation.

The funeral services over the remains of the murdered woman were held yesterday afternoon at her late residence, Rev. M. Murphy, of St. Molachi's Church, Monongahela borough officiating. The body was neatly coffined by Messrs. O'Neill & Reilly, the head being covered up, and entirely hidden from view, and was interred in St. Mary's Cemetery. A large crowd of people assembled about the house while the services were being held and during the moving of the carriages. Two daughters, an aged mother and other near relatives attended the funeral.

Bedford Springs.

The Connellsville Railroad Company advertises a new route to Bedford Springs *via* the Cumberland branch. Passengers taking the Baltimore Express train, leaving here at 6:10 A. M., may reach Bridgeport a little after noon, where an omnibus will be in waiting to convey those desiring to go to the Springs, which can be reached the same evening. To tourists we may say this is the most direct route now open to these springs, and will besides afford a ride over a rode the scenery of which, for picturesqueness, beauty and grandeur, cannot be surpassed.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

Are handling all kinds of groceries.

FIRE.

Sales Stables of the Red Lion Hotel Burned—Wagon-making Shop Damaged.

An alarm from box 12, and another a few minutes afterward from box 21, about half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, brought the engines of the department to a fire in the sales stables attached to the Red Lion Hotel, on Sixth street, near Duquesne Way. The one side of the stables, which was shapen like an "L," was frame, a brick wall running along Garrison alley. The fire originated in the stall occupied by the horse of James McKinnell, who keeps an oyster depot on Sixth street, and spread with such alarming rapidity as to prevent any check being put upon the flames.

Mr. Nave, one of the proprietors of the hotel, hurrying into the yard, kicked open the hog pen and as many of the stall doors as he possibly could. A car load of mules were distributed through the stables, and these getting loose all was consternation for a while. Only one horse and two hogs perished in the flames, the former being the property of Mr. McKinnell, and the latter owned by Mr. Buffum.

The framework of the stables was entirely destroyed, nothing but the brick wall remaining standing. The loss cannot be correctly estimated, but it is thought will not exceed $2,000, and is fully covered by insurance in one of the companies represented by P. A. Madeira, Esq.

The flames spread to the shed used for storing the wagons of Buffum & Co., but they were all out and the only loss entailed was the burning of the roof. From here the flames communicated to the wagon making shop of Santer, Louden & Co., immediately adjoining and fronting on Duquesne way. A frame building, used as the wood house, trimming shop, etc., was entirely destroyed, as was also a part of the paint shop in the second story of the building to the west of the trimming shop. The building occupied by the paint shop and blacksmith shop of J. O'Brien was entirely drenched by water. The loss to the firm of Santer, Louden & Co. is not definitely stated, but is covered by an insurance of $3,500 in the Germania and German Companies of this city.

The origin of the fire is not known, though it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. A gentleman named Connelly, of Allegheny, states that he saw a strange man run up the alley from the stall occupied by McKinley's horse, and a few moments thereafter smoke and flame began issuing from the stable. The Fire Marshall will investigate the matter thoroughly. The firemen worked most efficiently.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

J. Harvey Robb, Esq., Appointed to Fill the Vacancy Occasioned by the Resignation of W. H. McGee.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Commissioners Scott and Dilworth, held yesterday morning, J. Harvey Robb, Esq., of Scott township, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. H. McGee.

The following is a copy of the order of appointment as entered upon the minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

The undersigned Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Remaining Commissioners of the county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, convened for the purpose, do hereby appoint J. Harvey Robb, Esq., of Scott township, in said county to fill the vacancy in the office of County Commissioner occasioned by the resignation of W. H. McGee, and serve until the next general election.

Witness our hands this, 12th day of July, A. D., 1871.

[Signed.]
EDWARD H. STOWE,
JAS. P. STERRETT,
F. H. COLLIER,
JOSEPH A. SCOTT.

Welcome Home.

Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of this city returned home yesterday from his three months' visit to California, looking as bronzed as Mars and as blooming as Apollo. Mr. Hanna has, during his absence, been the recipient of many courtesies, witnessed many new and striking incidents of travel and society, made himself acquainted with the wonders of the marvelous Yosemite, fallen in with many noticeable people, and stored his mind with pleasant recollections generally, not the least agreeable of which was doubtless the remembrance that along every step of his way the affectionate regards of his Pittsburgh friends walked at his side. But he can have met with nothing more beautiful than the earnest and heartfelt warmth with which he is welcomed home. This is a busy selfish world, and the dearest friends are apt at some time or other to drop out of one another's memory. Yet he has had the uncommon fortune to be greatly missed, and to the hundreds who have felt the void caused by his absence, his return will bring unfeigned rejoicing. Welcome home.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The Board of Directors of the Springfield District, Twelfth ward, have reelected the following teachers: Wm. R. Ford, Principal; Miss Carrie A. Carpenter, Grammar Department; Misses Mary Hughes, Bella McFall, Intermediate Department; Misses Kate Wolf, Matilda Duval, Minnie Hanna and Amanda S. McKee, Primary Department.

Order Your Groceries

From the Checkered Front. Full assortment at lowest rates.

Get the Best.

Purchasers in the country, who are unable to visit the manufactory themselves, should be careful, in ordering crackers from their grocer, to specify *Marvin & Co.'s* manufacture. Those who desire a superior article of crackers, cakes, or biscuit, should remember to send for Marvin & Co.'s, if they cannot supply themselves personally at the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. STUT.

WATER, cold and sparkling, fresh from a mountain rill is rather palatable; but taken from rivers polluted with the offal from civilization, who would drink it, when Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale could be had?

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION given at the Iron City College, Penn and Sixth streets.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—COOK—A GOOD COOK FOR a small family. Reference required. Inquire at No. 336 Ridge avenue, Allegheny city. B. BAKEWELL, JR. tf

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT — BY A young Man who has had experience as Clerk, Collector and Solicitor. Can furnish good reference. Address H. F. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. MWF THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—RAGS—50 TONS OF RAGS at HAUSE, HARRISON & CO.'S, 358 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE—MOST desirably located in one of the suburbs of this city, doing a paying business. Cash required, from Five to Ten Thousand Dollars. Apply to or address McKEE, MURPHY & CO., 59 Market street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—LOCATED on Center avenue, doing a flourishing business. For particulars inquire of E. ROSEMYER, 219 Center avenue.

FOR SALE — THAT WELL KNOWN Tavern Stand known as the Iron City Hotel, situated in the center of the Borough of Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.; has three Rolling Mills and three Blast Furnaces, all in full blast within the borough limits, surrounded on all sides by Furnaces and inexhaustible Coal Fields, the products of which are shipped daily to Erie, Cleveland, &c. A good chance to make money, as the proprietor wishes to retire and visit Scotland, his old home. Offers will be received until the middle of August, when the place will be sold. Terms, one-half down, and the other half can remain as long as the parties wish. Apply by letter or personally to ARTHUR KINK. P. S.—The House has a large Kitchen, Dining Room, Parlor, Bar Room, 18 Bed Rooms, large Carriage and Wagon Shed, and Stabling for twelve horses, &c., &c.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED Cash Business, paying 150 per cent. profit, for sale at a bargain. Apply at once. Business, Commercial office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TO LET, WITH BOARDING, a second story Front Room. Also, Day Boarding, at No. 103 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING — SUMMER BOARDING. A few more desirable Rooms may be had in the Seminary at Beaver. Address Rev. R. T. TAYLOR. tf

BOARDING—WANTED, BY A BUSINESS Man for the heated term, a furnished Room, with Breakfast and Tea, say about thirty minutes to an hours' ride from the city, where the air is pure and nights are cool. Best of references given if required. Address Lock Box 316, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

BOARDING — WANTED, BOARDERS. Well furnished Rooms and good Boarding, at No. 43 Anderson street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT.

42. FOR RENT—THE LARGE SECOND story front furnished Office, No. 114 Smithfield street, nearly opposite the Postoffice, for some years past occupied by a prominent Life Insurance Co. Inquire of WISHART & JAMISON, on the premises, or at the Office of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co., No. 42 Fifth avenue.

93. FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling corner of Ridge street and Allegheny avenue, 7 Rooms. For terms apply to P. H. WINSTON, 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

174. FOR RENT—TWO PLEASANT furnished Rooms for rent. Inquire at No. 174 Second avenue, between Grant and Smithfield streets.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS PRIME Yellow Corn, in store and for sale by McHENRY & HOOD, 355 Liberty street.

FARM FOR SALE — THE UNDERSIGNED will sell his Farm of 157 Acres, in good state of cultivation; 120 Acres cleared, the balance in good Timber; good Buildings, Water and Fruit, lying on the road from New Lisbon to Georgetown, within 80 rods of the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, near Teegarden's Station, all underlaid with Coal, which I will sell for $85 per Acre, if sold within six weeks. Call soon on the premises. WM. TEEGARDEN.

FOR SALE—BELTS, HOSE. THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Th

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTS

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY Valley Railroad 7 30 Bonds and Connellsville 6s and 7s. Also, the following 10 Per Cent. Dividend Railroad Stocks: Philadelphia and Reading, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Central, Northwestern Preferred and Illinois Central, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, several lots of Columbia Oil Stock. For sale by JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth ave. tf

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 66 IRWIN avenue, Allegheny City. Inquire of JAMES A. LOWRIE, at No. 137 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

POLITICAL.

TREASURER.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

NOTICES.

☞ M. L. I. AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE—The first installment of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company is due TO-DAY (Thursday, July 13th), payable at the Office of the Company, No. 75 Fourth avenue. From this date Weekly Installments as above will be due and payable on or before THURSDAY of each week.
JOSIAH REAMER, President.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 9—THE DIRECTORS of the PITTSBURGH AND THOM'S RUN OIL COMPANY have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable forthwith, at No. 575 Penn street. Office hours from 7 to 8 P. M.
ROBT. FREW, Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1871.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 15—WARREN AND VENANGO OIL CO.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO.—DIVIDEND—The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Co. have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2 50) per share of the Capital Stock, payable forthwith, at the Office of the Company, Sixth avenue.
W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.
July 10, 1871.

☞ OFFICE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 10, 1871.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after July 15, 1871.
HENRY F. VOIGT, Cashier.
Birmingham, July 7, 1871.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1871.

☞ NATIONAL TRUST CO., NO. 123 PENN AVENUE—DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after July 12, 1871.
ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1871.

☞ OFFICE OF EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
ORLANDO M. HARPER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1871.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Board of Directors of the RENO COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, of this date, payable, free of tax, on the 15th instant.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this date until the 20th instant.
JAMES S. AUSTIN, Secretary.
Reno, Pa., July 5, 1871.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
PER SHARE.
Payable on demand.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
July 3, 1871.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE CO.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Inclined Plane have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.
JOHN L. AWL, Secretary and Treasurer.
Monongahela Borough, July 7, 1871.

☞ CITY BANK, NO. 112 FIFTH AVENUE—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 10th.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, July 3.

☞ MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable on demand.
WM. P. JONES, Secretary.
July 4.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE — THE Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have this day decared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR a share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July, 1871, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day. New England Stockholders will be paid at the Office of J. W. CLARK & CO., No. 28 Milk street, Boston. All others at the Office of the Treasurer, in Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer National Mining Company.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1871.

Grading and Excavation.

PROPOSALS will be received for the Excavation and Removal of
24,000 YARDS OF EARTH
From the rear of Dixmont Hospital Building to such point as the Managers of the Hospital may direct. Said grading to be done according to the plan and survey to be seen at the Hospital.
Proposals can be left at the Office of R. MILLER, JR., No. 99 Water street, Pittsburgh, until the 24th of July. The Managers reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all bids. By order.
R. MILLER, JR.,
Chairman of Executive Committee of W. P. M.

Ladies' Summer Suits.

White Lawn Suits.
Buff Linen Suits.
Buff Grass Cloth Suits.
Drab Grass Cloth Suits.
Linen Dusters.
Percale Wrappers.
Boys' Bismarck Suits.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits.
White Undershirts.
Night Gowns and Chemises.
Drawers, Aprons, &c.
Thomson's Ventilating Corsets.
Bustles, Hoop Skirts, &c.

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.
TThs

NOTICE
Is hereby given that the first instalment of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS per share of the Stock of the
Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company, of Pittsburgh,
Will be due and payable at the Office of the Company, No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, on or before THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, A. D., 1871; and thereafter TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS per share on or before THURSDAY of each week, at the Office of said Company.
JOSIAH REAMER, President.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, June 27th, 1871. je28,jy5,13

FUSI YAMA
TEA
WHOLESALE RETAIL
IMPORTING CO.
HIOGO, JAPAN. PITTSBURGH, PA.
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.
MThs

T. C. JENKINS
F. W. JENKINS
TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T. C. JENKINS & BRO.
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.

THE
Great Tea House.
DEALERS IN
Flours, Coffees, Spices,
Sugars, Syrups, Fish,
AND
General Merchandise
ROASTERS OF COFFEE.
No Charges for Drayage.

THE ECLIPSE
Sectional Circulating
STEAM
GENERATORS
Are the Cheapest and Most Perfect Boilers in the World.
They are Sectional, and can be increased at any time. The circulation is so rapid and thorough that they are always free from sediment and scale, and they are Non-Explosive, not being affected by expansion or contraction. They are adapted to all Steam and Heating Purposes, and are the most Durable and Economical Steam Generators in use.
BOLLMAN, KILGORE & CO.,
OFFICE, 367 LIBERTY STREET.
Works, Sharpsburg Bridge, on W. P. R. R. and A. V. R. R.

Our Entire Stock
BOYS',
YOUTHS' and
CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
AT COST,
TO QUIT BUSINESS.
GRAY & LOGAN,
47 SIXTH STREET.

LANE BROS.,
(Successors to B. Wolf, Jr. & Co.)
Cor. Liberty and Sixth Sts.,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
&c., &c., &c.
Our entire stock of Old Hardware, saved from the fire, has been disposed of, and we now offer to the Trade one of the largest and best selected Stocks of
General Hardware
AND
SHELF GOODS,
TO BE HAD IN THIS CITY.
☞ Special inducements offered to the Country Trade.
MTTS

Mrs. STOWE'S NEW BOOK.
Pink and White Tyranny,
A SOCIETY NOVEL.
By Mrs. H. B. STOWE.................$1 50.
FOR SALE BY
R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
WS 175 Liberty Street, head of Market.

New Carpets.
Henry M'Callum
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
JUNE 15th,
Received Directly from English Manufacturers a Large Invoice
Real Brussels.
Green Ground, Stones, White, &c.
Drab Ground, Crimson, Black, &c.
White Ground, Crimson, Pearl, &c.
Blue Ground, Slates and White.
BORDERS,
In all Widths, from 5 to 18 inches, corresponding to each style of color.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
TAPESTRIES
EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH.

OUT AT LAST!
Mrs. Stowe's New Novel,
Pink and White Tyranny.
A Society Novel. By Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Price.....................$1 50
"There can hardly be two opinions as to the power of this story. It must be widely read, and—in this is Mrs. Stowe's strength as a moralist—it must do good wherever it is read."
REINDEER, DOGS AND SNOW SHOES—Siberian Travel and Explorations, with Illustrations. By Richard J. Bush, of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition. Price.....................$3 00
RUSKIN'S LETTERS TO WORKING MEN... 1 00
TEN GREAT RELIGIONS—An Essay in Comparative Theology. By James Freeman Clarke... 3 00
FOR SALE BY
S. A. CLARKE & CO.
119 WOOD STREET.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.
In the matter of the petition of POWER & CLAYTON, for an adjudication of Bankruptcy against HENRY R. BROWN and WILLIAM SEITER, doing business as BROWN & SEITER, No. 1,234. I hereby give notice of my appointment as Assignee of the above named Henry R. Brown and William Seiter, who have been declared Bankrupts, and of my acceptance of the said trust.
B. STORER, JR.,
6 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MATTHEWS & RAMSEY, Attorneys for Assignee. Th

SARATOGA "A" WATER,
Recommended as being medicinally superior to ALL OTHER Saratoga Waters, by Schuyler Colfax, E. W. Chapin, W. H. Seward, H. W. Beecher, Jno. T. Hoffman and others.
SOLD IN PITTSBURGH BY
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner of Smithfield Street and Fourth ave.
Agent for PETER SQUIRES' EFFERVESCING BI-CARB POTASH, &c.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE vacancy in the License Board was filled yesterday by the appointment of J. HARVEY ROBB, Esq., of Scott township. Mr. ROBB is a worthy citizen, and competent to discharge the duties faithfully and intelligently.

THE City Executive Committee yesterday fixed upon Saturday, September 2, as the time for nominating candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. The nominations will be made by ballot, as was done three years ago.

THE public may naturally be assumed to feel some little interest in the fortunes of ROCHEFORT, as they once rather admired him. In prison and waiting for trial, his prospects have lately been brightened a little by the intercession of a priest, the Abbe CROZE. Imprisoned by the Commune, the Abbe was released in consequence of the following letter from ROCHEFORT:

> "MY DEAR COURNET—I had resolved to ask for nothing from the Commune, but they have imprisoned a worthy abbe who formerly sweetened my lot at Mazas (prison). Try to have him released; you will render me a personal service."

Thus are kind acts propagated. It is rather pleasant to hear anything good of ROCHEFORT.

THE Communist Chief FELIX PYAT appears to have shown admirable ingenuity in selecting a disguise by which to evade the pursuit of the police; no other dress could have so effectually allayed suspicion. He assumed, they say, the costume of a priest, receiving even tonsure after the most severe style, and not only said mass on occasions, but caused prayers to be offered for the repose of persons who fell as victims of the Commune. In this manner he is said to have escaped into Switzerland. The story is thought improbable not only by his friends but his enemies, and pursuit of him is still kept up.

THE License Board met Tuesday and disposed of the seventeenth list, numbering thirty-seven cases, of which twenty-two were refused, eight dismissed and seven granted. One or two lists still remain to be heard before the year's business is finished. Thus far, seventeen hundred and twenty-four applications have been heard, of which fifteen hundred and thirty were finally granted. Four hundred and thirty-eight were originally refused, but of this number two hundred and forty-four were granted on rehearing, leaving one hundred and ninety-four finally refused. A large number of applications were for the month of April only, so that the number of licensed houses in the county is perhaps no higher than that of last year—thirteen hundred and forty-three.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED WOMEN convicted of having taken part in the attempt to burn Paris, will sail in a few days from Toulon for New Caledonia. It is interesting to know that the insurgents transported to that distant island, already a French penal colony, will not be mingled with the convicts now there, but will be kept together in districts assigned to them. Each district of a thousand souls will be under the surveillance of a company of marine infantry soldiers, commanded by a captain. The transported will be classified by categories, such as the less guilty, the more dangerous, etc., and each of these classes will be kept by itself. The worst of the culprits of the Commune will be transported some of them to Cayenne and others to Algeria, where they will have a much harder life than those sent to New Caledonia. Indeed, it is affirmed that the position of those who shall behave well in the latter place, will differ but little from the position of voluntary emigrants.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been occasioned in Paris lately by the arrival of one of Mr. COOK's contract parties of English tourists. This man is what the French call "an organizer of travels." Having received fourteen pounds sterling a head, COOK conducts his "constituents," whether few or many, to Paris, where he lodges them together, feeds them together, conveys them together in omnibuses, and acts as their guide to the ruins and all other objects and places of interest in the city. Twenty make up a comfortable party, we are told. Arrived at the station of the Northern Railway, COOK at once began to discourse on the events of which the place had lately been the theater, neither speaker nor patrons in the least apparently disturbed by the irritated looks and satirical remarks of the curious French crowd which soon gathered around them. COOK is described as "a very small man, lean and alert, who speaks with fantastic rapidity." He and his British sight-seers will enable the French to add largely to their cabinet of English peculiarities and eccentricities. We must add that COOK is an Englishman who has been engaged for some years in the business; unless we mistake, he has escorted parties even to Palestine.

IN the champions of the Commune there was a strange medley of nationalities. As we remarked weeks ago, just as the friends of order hurried from Paris, the leaders of riot in every country of Europe hastened thither. Russians, Poles, Germans, Englishmen, Swiss; each of these nations was well represented in the ranks of the Commune. But for General CLUSERET, who claims to be a citizen of the United States, this country would hardly have been named in connection with the frightful reign of unreason. We may not assume, however, that Americans were not engaged in the ranks. We may congratulate ourselves that there were few of them, and of these perhaps the most were involved by the mere accident of association. On the other hand, the Swiss Republic was abundantly represented at Paris. Mr. KERN, the Swiss Minister, has informed his Government that up to the 4th of June sixty of his compatriots had been arrested as having taken part in the insurrection, but that a certain number of them had been proved innocent and set at liberty. Those who remain prisoners are allowed to be detained at Satory and at Saint Cyr, instead of being sent to the seaport cities. Most of these prisoners belong, Mr. KERN says, to the cantons of Tessin and Vallois.

Arma virumque cano; which, being liberally interpreted, means the relation of Tammany to the armories of New York. That this is of the most close and intimate character may be judged from a recent *expose* of the matter. There are in that city twenty-four places rented for armories, ostensibly for the use of the various regiments of the National Guard. Of these, only fourteen are occupied. For these fourteen a rental of $190,600 is annually paid. For the remaining ten, rented, paid for and not occupied, the sum of $85,500 is paid. For still another place, which is let to other parties by the lessor, who is the former business partner of TWEED, the city pays $5,000, making the total amount paid for places of which only a little over half are used, $281,100, or a little over $20,000 each. It is estimated that the fourteen buildings actually used, would bring, at a very liberal rental, $46,600, leaving as a balance from the amount now paid, the nice little sum of $234,500. These are stable profits, at least a portion of them, no less than eight stable lofts being among the number of "armories" thus hired. No wonder that FISK and his military compeers have a liquorish tooth for TWEED. Five of these places thus selected are principally occupied as saloons for the sale of liquors, that being a very important adjunct of the Tammany Commissariat. What a beautiful picture of economy, sobriety and morality is thus presented. O for a poet whose genius should be equal to the task of singing, as it ought to be sung, and immortalizing as it deserves to be immortalized, this new and glorious epic of Arms and the Man!

THE PRINCIPLE AND THE CRISIS.

The action of the Mayor and Superintendent of the Police proves how completely are the authorities in New York under the domination of the mob, and how ready they are, when a Catholic Archbishop calls on them, to suppress a parade or gathering offensive to the Roman Catholics. Archbishop McCLOSKEY called on Catholics to abstain from violence and the authorities to "prevent" the offensive demonstration. The latter responded, but it appears that the former did not. Coupled as was the injunction to abstain from violence with the Bishop's demand for the suppression of the Orangemen, and the scarcely concealed claim that while Roman Catholics were entitled to the privilege of parading, Orangemen were not, it was hardly to be expected that, even after the prompt action of Governor HOFFMAN setting aside the orders of the dominated local authorities, rescinding their act of surrender to the mob and guaranteeing to all citizens equal protection, that the Bishop's appeal should be heeded, even if it was intended it should be. The Archbishop may not have so intended, but his idea of peace on the part of his people appeared to be qualified by the arbitrary and totally impossible demand for the suppression of the Orange parade. And so it was doubtless understood by very many, for very many, if not the greater body of those whom he addressed, have so acted. Otherwise we are to believe that the Archbishop of New York is powerless to restrain his people from organized lawlessness and premeditated riot and bloodshed. Without doubt the surrender by the local authorities seriously complicated affairs, and made enforcement of the laws impossible by Governor HOFFMAN.

It may be worth while to contemplate the subject for a moment from this point. The facts and circumstances show clearly to all men precisely the nature of the Power which for a day dominated the local authorities of New York and compelled this surrender, the spirit which actuates it, its aims and purposes, how much real liberty there can be under its domination, and how the much used and abused phrases, Freedom of Conscience, Toleration of Faith and Security of Person and Property, become biting sarcasm under its supremacy.

The course of Governor HOFFMAN, and equally that of Governor RANDOLPH, of New Jersey, is the only one that could be thought of by these, not already under this Power. The expediency of the Orange procession may not be clear, but it was their right to march and carry their banners, and they were entitled to all the protection which the Municipal, State and National authorities could give them. Indeed, however unwise in its inception, the Orange procession having been determined on, it became a supreme necessity that the entire performance should go through to the end, for there was a principle in it which could not be abridged a hair's breadth, much less surrendered.

This is no time for inflammatory appeals, but it is the very time to assert boldly and stand firmly by this vital principle. It is as precious to Catholics as Protestants—it is the essence of our free government, and he is an enemy who would lift a finger to oppose it, and he who, if necessary, would not fight for it, is something less than a friend to American Liberty.

THE DESPISED "COFFEE MILLS."

Among the numberless inventions of a military character to which the exigences of our civil war gave rise was a machine gun known as the GATLING bullet battery. Several of these "coffee mills," as they were derisively nicknamed, were for a brief period in use in the Army of the Potomac. They never grew into favor, however, being universally pooh-poohed as ridiculous playthings, and after a comparatively short time were, under pressure of prejudice, withdrawn from service as failures. From that date little was heard of them, or of their sanguine inventor, until the period of the Franco-Prussian war, which, from the great execution said to have been wrought by the French mitrailleuse, embracing precisely the same principle, again brought them into notice. Dr. GATLING appears to have employed the interval in carefully perfecting his invention, which would seem at last to have proved a thorough success. Two of the improvements thus made, relating to its charging mechanism and carriage, are of especial value. The first of these consists in a cylindrical apparatus termed a "drum feed," which contains the cartridges, numbering 400. With the agency of but one man, through the action of the new feed, these 400 shots can be fired in a single minute, while to reload requires simply the attachment of a fresh cylinder, an operation consuming but but a few moments. The second new feature is the application of an automatic traversing apparatus to the carriage, which, operated by a crank, causes the battery to traverse through a maximum angle of six degrees. This angle, which is sufficiently extensive to give a scattering fire, can be diminished as the rage demands, or the apparatus being thrown out of gear, retains a fixed direction.

A commission, composed of seven distinguished officers of the British army, appointed by the Government for the special purpose of investigating and reporting upon its effectiveness and adaptability to field service, has recently, after subjecting the invention to a series of severe and exhaustive competitive trials, pronounced a verdict so decidedly in its favor that it is now understood to be adopted as a distinctive feature of the British armament. In the various trials the work laid out was such as to test its capacities in the several respects of length of range, precision of fire, and strength of penetration. Its competitors were a Belgian machine gun, known as the Montigny mitrailleuse, nine and twelve-pounder English field guns of the best type, charged with shrapnel, six Martini-Henry breech-loading rifles, and a similar number of Snyder Enfields. The target distances varied from 300 to 1,400 yards, and the results attained were in every instance vastly in favor of the American invention over its Belgian copy, in the hits scored, while its superiority over the English rifles and field guns was still more conspicuous. It is expected that, with an increase of bore, this superiority can be maintained at much longer ranges; but there seems to be no question that, as a means of pouring a steady stream of bullets on troops or positions within a range of fourteen or fifteen hundred yards, it is at present without a rival. One great advantage which it possesses is, that being constructed on the interchangeable principle, should any piece or section of the mechanism be found faulty, the defect can be instantly repaired by the introduction of a new member, even upon the field of battle. It can also be worked by men who know absolutely nothing of its construction, beyond a simple manual as easily learned as the manual of arms. It appears to be growing into general European favor, a number of Governments having already incorporated it into their military armaments, an example which, should war unfortunately break out between the United States and any other power, we shall in all probability be compelled to follow. This is another illustration of the costly foolishness of condemning a thing for its apparent oddity, and because it happens to be an innovation upon popular ideas. Dr. GATLING's gun was never fairly tried by the military authorities of this country. The officers appointed to test its value were prejudiced against it as a mere new fangled notion, which vitiated their impressions accordingly. Had the inventor received the encouragement that he really deserved, we should have been spared the humiliation of seeing the stone which we rejected become in other countries the head of the corner, and the pang of being compelled to accept as a necessity that which we refused to receive as an honorable gift.

IT is not too late to refer to the excesses of rage and cruelty of which the French soldiers were guilty, when dealing with the Communists. The fact deserves careful registry as a part of the history of the time, as from the exasperation among the poorer classes of France and Europe, produced by this wholesale butchery, the world is likely not soon to hear the last of it. At first the statements concerning the slaughter were denounced as fabrications; at length they seem attested in a manner to entitle them to credit. Thus a Paris correspondent of the *Courrier de San Francisco* writes as follows:

> "The people of Paris who were proud of their capital, are plunged in the greatest gloom and indignation; the women especially (as usual) are exasperated, and the position of those who shared the ideas of the Commune, is truly precarious; their existence depends on a very little thing. Very few of those who fought will be able to escape, and once taken they are executed summarily; it is a veritable human hecatomb. Unfortunately, and I have proof of it, as always happens in like cases, the innocent have been mixed up with the guilty. It is heart-rending."

A Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* tells a still more terrible story. The engineers, he says, during many days did nothing from morning to night but dig deep ditches in the Monceau park. The dead were taken to the Morgue in wagon loads.

> "At Batignolles" the writer says, "I saw seventeen hundred insurgents slaughtered at one time by means of mitrailleuses. In all they have slain eighteen thousand of them. Take notice, I do not speak of those who, during battle, were killed behind barricades. There is not a word of all this in the French newspapers. Will they ever write the true history of the days of May?"

In such statements there is necessarily considerable exaggeration. Some inaccuracy is inevitable. But after making due allowance for these, we may safely rest in the belief that those days of May witnessed strange doings which will not soon be forgotten by the class whose poverty and miseries make it pleasant for them to dream of vengeance.

Statistics of Our Commerce.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics of our foreign trade for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, shows that for the ten months ending April 30, 1871, the exports exceed the imports by $13,272,123, while for the corresponding period of 1870 the imports are in excess of the exports to the amount of $7,084,492. The following are the figures:

	Imports.	Exports. Domestic.	Exports. Foreign.
April, 1871	$ 30,659,205	$ 45,092,087	$ 2,098,621
April, 1870	48,494,984	48,334,863	2,312,228
Ten months, 1871	434,698,677	422,829,619	24,126,181
Ten months, 1870	381,017,355	448,777,334	23,855,234

The specie values are given for domestic exports.

The respective amounts of the total value, (specie value) consisting of merchandise and of specie and bullion, are given as follows:

	Imports.	Exports. Domestic.	Exports. Foreign.
Merchandise, 1871	$417,430,464	$359,298,246	$11,553,575
Merchandise, 1870	356,926,957	316,000,193	13,422,693
Specie & bullion, 1871	17,228,213	64,541,374	12,572,806
Specie & bullion, 1870	25,490,398	32,777,041	10,433,027

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse April 31, 1871, was $55,884,488 against $55,794,102, April 30, 1870.

THE opinion expressed by Judge Carpenter of Charleston, S. C., in his testimony before the Investigating Committee, that the Ku-Klux were persons of high respectability, instead of men of low character, as has generally been supposed, is quite possibly true. At least the Judge has had unusual facilities for ascertaining what class of people they are. Elected as a Republican Judge, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor last fall, and is doubtless deep in the confidence of those who voted for him! Query: Was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who is a gentleman of "high respectability," a member of the order? Some two years ago this gentleman was interviewed by a stranger, who, relating in the strictest confidence that he had "killed a nigger" in the up country, and was fleeing to Georgia to escape the consequences, induced his sympathizing auditor to purchase his horse, that he might have funds with which to pursue his journey. The next day it was ascertained that the crime of the plausible stranger was not that of murder, but of horse stealing, and that the steed which the General had bought had shortly before been stolen from one of his own political friends. This story he often tells upon himself, but explains away its ugly features by saying that what he did was done as a lawyer. What is Carpenter's opinion about it, *now*?

THE recent blood-curdling sea horror of the burning to death of nearly six hundred Coolies in the hold of the ship Don Juan has directed attention to the trade in Coolies and laborers of a similar class; and we are glad to observe that the shameful practice of the Queensland planters in kidnapping the simple-minded Polynesian islanders, and importing them to Queensland to supply the demand for slave labor, a matter to which we have of late more than once referred, is undergoing exposure and denunciation. This disgraceful traffic has been carried on for years, and, while under the laws which have been enacted to regulate the business, every men engaging in it is compelled to give bonds to take no person without his consent, and to return him at the expiration of three years, the poor creatures are practically made slaves for life; worthless bonds being generally given, and the laborer, at the close of three years, being always shown in debt to his employer, and retained for further servitude. It is also said that the treatment of the emigrants on the passage is as cruel as was that of Africans on slave ships during the flourishing days of that infamous trade. Where is English philanthrophy, and the ghost of Wilberforce?

SOME weeks ago, shortly after the publication of Mr. Greeley's letter in the New York *Tribune*, descriptive of his interview with Alexander H. Stevens, that gentleman publicly accused the correspondent of breach of faith in reporting the conversation. Mr. Greeley now declares that with the exception of the sentence in which Mr. Stevens praised the civilization of Georgia as the most perfect in the world, he literally adhered to the understanding had with that gentleman; but that, since the opinion in question was totally destitute of any political bearing, he concluded it would not be distasteful to its author to see it in print. The correspondent adds that in thus restricting himself he was compelled to omit many expressions of extreme views, and recommendations of desperate and revolutionary expedients for nullifying the constitutional amendments and destroying the results of the war. Had he felt at liberty to give the entire conversation, his letter, he intimates, would have aroused considerable feeling in the North.

THE Democrats pretend to entertain great expectation of a victory in Ohio for their party this fall. The Boston *Post's* correspondent embodies them as follows:

> "County and township organizations nearly all over the State are complete, and the Democracy are determined to overcome the estimated increase of the Republicans on account of the vote of colored persons. This vote is set down at about 15,000. The Democrats also expect to derive benefit from the disaffection in the Republican ranks, which includes the German vote. Well-informed Democrats who have been here during the past few days from Ohio corroborate the foregoing intelligence, and say Ohio will go Democratic this fall by ten thousand majority."

We shall see how this will look alongside of the returns when the election is over.

AT the Fourth of July celebration at Madison, Wis., there was a printing press, engaged in throwing off copies of late telegraphic dispatches. Among these dispatches was the following:

"COREA, July 4.

"Big Yankee Nation, Hallo!

"You Melican Eagle, he lay too much egg here from Commodore Rodgers. Me don't like him some. He egg have iron shells that burst and kill my people much. Me like small little Melican eagle that don't got shoot powder in him stomach, and no lay so big much not egg, all time.

"KIHL-SU, King of Corea.
"By AH-SING-RAT-SKINNER, Chief Minister."

IT is said that the Lunatic Asylum of Georgia is being enlarged. Will there be any Toombs in it?

A Question of Veracity Settled.

It having been asserted by the Philadelphia *North American*, and denied by the Chicago *Tribune*, that iron steamers had been built at Dubuque, Mr. D. E. Lyon, Collector of the port of Dubuque, has stepped in to settle the question of veracity thus raised. He says in a communication to a local paper:

> "Allow me to state for the benefit of the disputants that in the summer of 1869, Rouse & Dean, iron founders and iron shipbuilders, launched from their ship yard in this [Dubuque] city an iron side-wheel steamer, about 150 feet long and corresponding beam. This steamer was christened the Clyde. She is now running between St. Paul and St. Louis—is a stout and swift steamer. She was made entirely in Dubuque, hull, boiler, engine, etc., and a finer model is not to be seen on the river. The parties for whom she was made have since ordered a couple of iron barges, one of which was launched and finished early last May. Hence you see Rouse & Dean, of this city, are turning off iron steamers and barges, which are not blockade runners, but engaged in coasting trade."

Spirituous Liquors in Transit.

The following reply of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to an inquiry from Baltimore encasing packages of spirits shipped by railroads, decides a point of some importance to shippers and dealers in spirituous liquors: "The intent of the law in requiring packages of distilled spirits to be stamped (section 25, act of July 20, 1868,) and the purposes met thereby, are too evident and of too great importance to admit of any unstamped package, or any package the stamps on which are not visible, being put upon the market or shipped without seizure. The matter complained of, viz: That where the package shows any evidence upon the outside that there are spirits within, the spirits are feloniously abstracted while in transit, is a matter to be complained of to the transportation companies rather than to this office. The practice of indicating by marks or brands upon the outside of a package the character of the merchandise within is not a new one among merchants, and where goods are abstracted while in transit the carriers are usually held responsible.

THE *Tribune* is making figures and commenting on the Presidential election, not a very agreeable occupation, one would suppose these melting days. Here are some of its comments, which are quite to the point: "We have no gift of prophecy, and do not pretend even to guess the result of the next Presidential contest. There were a few more than fifty-seven hundred thousand votes polled in 1868; there will probably be nearly seven millions polled in 1872; one million of them by men who never voted before for President. Many of these have not yet taken sides, and will be governed in their future politics by the rival candidates and platforms presented by the two parties respectively. Whichever party shall so nominate a resolve as to satisfy the larger number of these new voters will almost certainly elect its ticket. No wise man will predict the result until he has heard who are the candidates and read the antagonist platforms."

SIR ROBERT MURCHISON recently informed the British Geographical Society, relative to his friend Dr. Livingstone, that he had received a letter from Dr. Kirk, dated 30th of April, 1871, in which he stated that although no one at Zanzibar had been to Manewéh, the place where Dr. Livingstone was last heard of, he had ascertained that it was about a month's journey—say 200 or 300 miles—west of the Tanganyika, and was a thriving ivory mart. Dr. Kirk was of opinion that Livingstone had been led thither to examine a western lake he had heard of, and into which the waters from Cazembe flowed, to see whether they go to the west of the Congo or the north of the Nile basin. He further hoped that, if Livingstone should have settled the outflow of the Tanganyika, he would be satisfied, and leave all the work to future travelers, seeing that he had been out upward of five years, and must sorely want rest. It was satisfactory to know that abundant supplies were waiting for the Doctor at Ujiji, on his return.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In St. Louis, recently, during a divorce session a husband was anxiously waiting in Court to contest a wife's prayer for dissolution of the marriage tie. Happening to look out of the window, he saw a turtle, larger and more marvelous than anything of the kind he had ever met before, so he went out and made a long and admiring examination. In his absence, however, the woman's request was granted, and, though he cared nothing for his loss, as he had another one engaged and his wedding clothes ready in case of an emergency, this sudden action prohibited him from marrying for five years, and he was almost frantic. His attorney moved for a new hearing, but the woman was again ahead, as she had a new benedict in waiting, whom she married at once and clinched the action.

In England recently, in action against a railroad company for damages arising from injuries caused by the breaking of an axle, scientific evidence was heard in reference to the construction, character and durability of the wheels and axles of railroad cars. It was testified that experience has shown that by tapping, defects can be detected in the wheels, but not in the axles, but that the only way to find out whether the axle is sound or not is to apply force and break it, a method which is so severe as to defeat its object. Practically, the plan adopted is to break several specimens taken at random from a lot of axles, in order to find whether the iron is good. If the test be satisfactory, the rest of the axles are taken on trust. It is, however, stated that the breaking of railway axles very seldom occurs. In the case before the court it was proved that the axle in question had been in use for eighteen years, and that after it broke a fraction extending around it to the depth of half an inch was discovered.

It is inferred, from the fossil remains recently found in that portion of Colorado Territory lying east of and contagious to the base of the mountains, extending from north to south through the entire length of the Sierra Madras, that that region once had a tropical climate. Fossil lions, tigers, leopards and other tropical animals have been discovered, and of vegetable remains the tropical fern, the palm leaf, the lemon and the cocoa nut are found in abundance. In the clay formations overlying coal measures the perfect impressions of palm leaves have been frequently noticed. In sinking a coal shaft the impression of such leaves, four feet long, were encountered at almost every foot, and in a lime ledge petrified cocoa nuts were found in large number. Beside these indications, the remarkable coal measures, fifty-two feet in thickness, all evidently of vegetable origin, are claimed to point unmistakably to the fact that these things were produced by the same influences now found in tropical regions.

The strength of the Masonic order in the United States, as reported by the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, aggregates as follows: Number of lodges, 7,495; members initiated during the last year, 41,936; total number of members in thirty-eight States and one Territory, 466,802. The order is strongest in New York, where there are 650 lodges and 75,262 members. Illinois comes next, with 606 lodges and 33,996 members. Pennsylvania has 310 lodges and 32,958 members.

According to the Albany papers, one Thomas Francis has been particularly unfortunate in his marital relations. His first wife killed herself thirty-four years ago; nine years after his second spouse ran away from him, and died of destitution in Illinois; six years later his third consort was drowned. In 1858 his fourth helpmate was killed, and he, having been convicted of the murder, was sent to prison for life, but pardoned out. In another decade the fifth partner of his bosom mysteriously disappeared; and very recently the sixth wedded idol of his soul sought peace and oblivion by hanging herself to a bedpost. The accumulation of years and experience having made Francis a philosopher, he bears his connubial bereavements with fortitude and resignation.

A cunning forger was caught in New York the other day. He is twenty-six years of age, and gave his name as Alfred B. Canfield. His plan was to open an account with a savings bank, by depositing either money or genuine checks for a small amount. He would then draw against it, add other money or checks, and again draw upon the sum thus deposited. Finally, he would deposit a forged check for a considerable amount, and on the same day draw against it for nearly the full amount. In every instance, until on the day of his arrest, his plan was successful, and quite a number of savings institutions were victimized by him.

One effect of the establishment of the signal weather service is to stimulate attempts to improve the meteorological instruments of various kinds which are employed in making the observations. A young man in New York, some time ago, undertook the construction of a set of instruments which would register themselves by telegraph. He has already succeeded with such instruments as rain gauges, anemometers, and the like, and is now experimenting with the thermometer, with which he found great difficulty. It is now announced that he has progressed so far as to be sure of success with this instrument also. It will not be long, therefore, before, in theory at least, if not in actual practice, it will be possible to take the condition of all the meteorological instruments of all the stations in the country at a given time, in the Washington office, by simply connecting the telegraphic circuit through all.

A San Francisco hostler reports that while currying a horse which has been owned by a street car company for three years, he discovered a hard substance under the horse's skin, near the right shoulder, and called the attention of Dr. Crocker, veterinary surgeon of the Fire Department, to it. The doctor made a slight incision in the skin, and withdrew the hard substance, which proved to be an American quarter bearing date of 1858.

PERSONAL.

The Associated German Railways have resolved to present to Prince Bismarck, as a token of gratitude, it is vaguely said, a private railway carriage for his special use, luxuriously provided with all comforts. The carriage is adapted for use on all railway lines.

M. Emile Ollivier has become the father of a son and of a brochure. The former was given the name of Jocelyn; the latter, which was announced a long time ago, bears the name *Ma Justification*, and only an edition of a few hundred copies has been published for circulation among the friends of the ex-Minister.

The Iron Cross is not such an honor to German officers after all, as ninety-seven out of every one hundred possess either first or second class decorations. That fact, however, makes it rather discreditable to be without one.

Writing from Saratoga, a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says he is informed that the gambling houses there have been suppressed. In deference to the feelings of the people, John Morrissey announces that he don't keep a gambling house, but a private club [or hell], where gentlemen can get rich suppers, and if they choose, amuse themselves in quiet games. Some others, supposed to keep gambling houses, have followed his example, and keep a kind of boarding house. Perhaps a thistle under another name may not sting so deep.

A watering place correspondent writes: It is pleasant at the seaside hotel to see how naturally the ladies assume control of everything, and how very meekly the so-called "lords of creation" submit to it. The charming creatures are out for their annual holiday, and heads of families take the back seat and allow the feminine portion of their household to drive the team. You will see the ladies at the hotels rushing about as promiscuously and independently as the gentlemen—now in the office inquiring for friends and chatting with the clerks; now in the luggage room bullying the porters, then in the barber shop undergoing the manipulations of the sable head centers, or drinking lemonades "colored" in the *salon*, sipping that cooling beverage through straws of extraordinary length. In short, the ladies delight in their independence and absolute freedom from restraint, and so take pleasure in doing those things which, if perpetrated in town, would shock Mrs. Grundy out of seven years' growth!

Mr. P. S. Gilmore will leave for Europe in a few days to interest the magnates of foreign lands in the grand International Jubilee, which it is proposed to hold in Boston. The object of his visit is to secure the co-operation of foreign governments, and to induce them to each send their best band at this world's gathering.

Madame Parepa-Rosa, it is stated, will shortly leave London for this country. She has engaged in England Miss Clara Doria, daughter of John Barnett, the composer of "The Mountain Sylph," and other operas. The lady is said to have a fine soprano voice, and has already made a great success at Naples.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE POPE.

The Main Facts of the Conspiracy to Assassinate Him.

[Rome Correspondent New York World.]

The spell is broken at last, but it would not have been if the Red revolutionists could have had their way. It is now no longer a secret that a diabolical plot was concocted for the assassination of the Holy Father on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election. These valiant conspirators, having murdered the Archbishop of Paris, became emboldened, flew at higher game, and thirsted for the blood of the gentle Pio Nono. The details have been carefully suppressed for obvious reasons by the Florentine government, but the main facts have leaked out, and I may assure you that the following account of the affair is substantially correct: Meetings of persons connected with the International Society were held a few weeks ago in Paris, London and Florence, when it was coolly determined to murder the Pope. Everything was arranged beforehand, and the agents of the deed of darkness were sent to Rome in various disguises and by different routes. The day fixed for the tragedy was Friday, the 16th of June; the scene one of the corridors of the Vatican. Unforeseen difficulties arose, however, and it was resolved to postpone this design to the following Sunday, when they felt sure of being able to murder the Supreme Pontiff as he was proceeding to celebrate mass in the Sistine Chapel. All the arrangements were made, and the assassins were confident of success. In fact it was this excess of confidence which ruined the whole plan. Up to this time the most complete secrecy had surrounded all the proceedings, but several of the ruffians who knew what was going on now had the temerity to offer bets in the cafes they frequented, that the Pope would not be alive on the third day after the anniversary. This caused the police agents of King Victor Emanuel to smell a rat; numerous arrests were made, and a hint was conveyed to the Vatican that the Pope's person ought to be carefully guarded. The men arrested are still in "durance vile," and are likely to remain so for some time, as it is not at all probable that they will be brought to trial, because the mere fact of such a conspiracy having been set on foot would certainly not tend to increase the popularity of the "powers that be." In a word, the affair is to be seduously hushed up.

New Method of Testing Steel.

The introduction of steel rails has led, among other points of improved railway economy, to some thorough tests to insure unif orm and superior quality. The Griswold method, in this case, seems as perfect as possible, in securing this result. In the first place, a test ingot from each five ton ladleful of liquid steel is hammered into a bar, and tested for malleability and hardness, especially for toughness, by bending it double cold; in case any test bar falls below the standard suitable for rails, all the ingots cast from that ladleful of steel are laid aside for other uses. In the second place, all the ingots, and each rail rolled from them, are stamped with the number of charge or the ladleful. A piece is cut from one rail in each charge, and tested by placing it on iron supports a foot apart, and dropping a weight of five tons upon the middle of it, from a height proportioned to the pattern of the rail. A blow equivalent to a ton weight is considered a severe test; but in this case there is used a five-ton weight falling from a less height, as more nearly representing in kind—although it of course exaggerates in severity—the test of actual service in the track. If a rail does not stand the blow deemed proper and agreed upon, the whole of the rails made from that charge or ladleful of steel are rejected for such purpose.

OF the eight States whose Legislatures, this year chosen, will elect Senators, the chances are that not more than one change of party affinity, and that in California, will be made. Two Democrats and six Republicans are to be displaced, and the vacancies may be filled by three Democrats and five Republicans. Of the sixteen whose fate is not to be settled till another year we can write more intelligently at another time.

THE INTERNATIONALS IN AMERICA.

The Character of the Organization—Its Strength and Mode of Proceeding.

The supposed connection of the International Workingmen's Society with the burning of Paris, its known intimate association with the Communists of the various countries of Europe, and the rapidity with which its ideas would seem to be extending, have already been referred to in these columns. It has not, however, been generally supposed that the organization had any permanent foothold in the United States. This, nevertheless, appears to be the case. The headquarters of the movement, or rather the principal theater of its activities, is in New York. Each separate organization is termed a section, of which in that city there are twelve, embracing representatives of almost every European nationality. The membership of these different sections varies from fifty to a hundred and fifty, and it is said that constant accessions are being made to their strength. Since the close of the Franco-Prussian war, large numbers of French, German, Bohemian, Hungarian and Swiss immigrants, imbued with the principles of the society, have arrived in this country, who will undoubtedly join the existing societies, or establish lodges of their own. The society appears to be intent on spreading itself as widely and rapidly as possible, sections having recently been established in St. Louis and other cities, and not only to extend itself, but if possible to absorb other societies, planting a nucleus everywhere, and spreading out internationally from it; similarity of action as regards time being provided for in the following manner. Each section is entitled to send one delegate to the annual World's International Congress, held usually in Switzerland. This delegate, of course, goes instructed to represent and advocate certain ideas, which are brought before the Congress for discussion and report. The resolutions, and the debates had upon them, are printed in the daily bulletin of the Congress, a complete copy of which is sent to each section at the end of the session, so that the same ideas are discussed by workingmen all over the world at the same time. So far as regards the United States, the genius of our institutions may prevent the society from becoming dangerous, but as respects the various countries of Europe it almost looks as if indeed the wars of dynasties were about to be ended, and those of the people begun. May they choose better weapons than those their former masters have done.

THE CONNECTICUT BORGIA.

A Most Extraordinary Woman—The Evidence Against Her—How She Looks, Acts and Talks.

The preliminary examination at Derby, Connecticut, of Mrs. Lydia Sherman, accused of poisoning three husbands and eight children, has resulted in her committal for trial. A correspondent of the Boston *Post* says:

The prisoner sat through the examination, lasting two days, ending yesterday afternoon, with perfect composure. With a true woman's instinct she dressed herself to appear at her best, though, in the eyes of some of her provincial critics, she committed the crime of wearing toilettes too gay for her age; and that is not less atrocious than murder, according to the feminine code. Her dress was a light striped Japanese poplin, cut in fashionable style and trimmed quite elaborately. There was handsome embroidery at her throat and on her undersleeves, silk gloves, of a gray tint to match the dress, on her hands, and a somewhat jaunty round straw hat, trimmed with black velvet, roses and wheat, on her head. The only mark of a desire to avoid observation was a thick blue veil which on the first day she kept over her face, but subsequently withdrew, and certainly showed no evidence of requiring such a barrier from the public gaze. Her left hand supported the insignia of her several marriages in three plain gold rings, to which two others were added by way of ornament, and the other hand was similarly decorated. Altogether, the make-up of this suddenly distinguished woman was rather elegant than otherwise, and, as she walked to her seat between two officers of the law, composed and dignified, she certainly appeared the least affected person in the crowded court room.

The testimony was entirely upon the side of the prosecution, the defense calling no witnesses, and as it cumulated in the two days of the examination it forced conviction upon all of that large class that founds belief upon the hearing of one side only. The eldest son of the dead man was the first examined, testifying to the circumstances of the death of his father, sister and infant brother. The symptoms were those of arsenical poisoning in each case, and, as circumstantial evidence, it was stated that a package of arsenic procured by Mr. Sherman for the purpose of poisoning rats, had mysteriously disappeared a short time before. Two attendant physicians were also examined with regard to the symptoms of the illness of Mr. Sherman and his two children, and of old Mr. Hurlburt. With the exception of the infant, they were said to have exhibited the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Hurlburt, the second husband, was seized with his first fatal agony, his wife was engaged in the tender office of shaving him preparatory to his dressing for church. Prof. Barker, of Yale College, was called to testify as to the result of his analysis of portions of the stomachs of the exhumed bodies, which, showing the presence of large quantities of arsenic in the organs submitted to his examination, proved conclusively the cause of the death of the victims. Old Mr. Hurlburt seems to have gone off the hardest, for the Professor testified that the amount of arsenic found in his liver was "simply enormous."

Although already adjudged guilty by the rural public, she seems the same as ever, and in conversation gives not the slightest evidence that any doubt of her innocence can be entertained. She boasts a clear conscience, and certainly shows a good appetite and a willingness to be amused. While under guard at her handsome residence in Derby, she received visitors frequently and graciously, and exhibited neither annoyance nor anger at the presence of the crowds in the streets to see her pass to the court room. In front of the house is a fine lawn, and there she actually gave a croquet party, looking on from a window and applauding the good strokes, her keepers not allowing her the privilege of greater independence of action as hostess. Her age is forty-seven, and in figure and face she is thin, dark and spare. Her height is somewhat above the average of women, her hair and eyes jet black, and her complexion Italian in its tinge. She is is neither beautiful nor indifferent in appearance, but rather striking, and by no means homely. There is a vivacity in her manner and a quickness of wit that is even more noticeable than usual, and in conversation she is lively and entertaining, her eyes wandering about in a restless manner, and her words coming out in quick, sharp and nervous tones. She treats the subject of her accusation with an indifference that, if feigned, shows wonderful power of control, and if natural, evidences a remarkable trust in the final triumph of truth. The belief is unanimous in her guilt, and to express a doubt is to be set down as a dangerous person, one not to be intrusted with the sweetening of chocolate or the pouring out of tea. The circumstantial evidence is indeed great. The continuous deaths in the family, all with the same symptoms, the testimony of the medical attendants, and finally the result of Prof. Baker's analysis, showing the presence of arsenic in large quantities in the stomachs of the dead persons, prove to every mind the fact that her last two husbands and their children were poisoned to death. No one even hints at her innocence, and great will be the indignation in case of her acquittal. Her trial will take place in September.

Our Skins and Seives.

And through millions of orifices oozes the transparent fluid which nature does not need for vital purposes. This is a wise provision of Providence, but excessive prespiration is, nevertheless, extremely weakening. During the heats of summer all hard-working men perspire to an extent that is more or less debilitating. They, of all classes of the community, require a wholesome invigorant at this season. Let them not seek it in the liquors of the barroom; they will not find it there. A medicated stimulant, pure and undefiled, is what they need; and among this class of remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands alone. No valid plea can be urged against its use, even by the genius of Temperance itself; for even the Maine law permits the sale of diffusive stimuli for medicinal purposes. As a general renovating preparation, the Bitters has no equal anywhere. But this is only one of the merits of this famous invigorator. Its regulating properties give it an immense superiority over all the tonics of the Pharmacopœia. In cases of chronic constipation it is the most useful and certain of all aperients. It creates no violent commotion in the discharging organs, but gently relieving them of their obstructions, leaves them in a healthy, vigorous condition. It seems unnecessary to state, in view of the mass of testimony as to its effects in dyspepsia, that it is a permanent cure for that terrible and but too general complaint.

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100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1871.

The statement published about a week ago, that the new five per cent. loan of the Government is to be shortly withdrawn from both the home and the foreign markets at an early day, is denied by the Treasury agents in this city, who say that the efforts during the next two weeks to place it will be greater than at any time since the books were opened. There is nothing definite in regard to the condition of the negotiations in Europe. Should the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury succeed in inducing European bankers to take the remaining $130,000,000 of the loan, it ought to have but little effect on the foreign exchanges, as it would simply be giving new bonds for old ones already held in Europe; in a word, changing one form of security for another, the amount of the liability of this country to Europe, except in the matter of interest, remaining the same. Thus far the reports, which have been numerous to the effect that the new bonds were *just about* to be all taken in Europe, have simply encouraged speculative sales of gold, the demand to cover which has kept the gold market strong.

—The prices from London are barely steady, the maintenance of ten-forties at 90¾ being the most important point. Consols are again 93⅛, and the bonds are as follows, their currency values being calculated at the reduced prices of 112⅝ for gold, and 110⅛ for foreign exchange:

	London.	New York Equivalent.
Five-twenties of 1862	92⅞	114.95
Five-twenties of 1865	91⅞	114.33
Five-twenties of 1867	90⅞	112.78
Ten-forties	90¾	112.94

—In the local market to-day there is little to report. Money continues very easy, and loans are made to good parties at moderate rates, but the volume of business at banks is comparatively light.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅛	112⅛
10-40s	112	112
Gold	112⅝	112⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅞
United States 10-40s	112⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	99
Currency Pacifics	114⅛

—The Wall street markets were steadier and higher to-day, notwithstanding the riotous condition of the city. The papers are discussing the anomalous position of Rock Island stock. The intention to increase its capital stock two million, in the face of a law forbidding it places matters in a queer light. The Chicago *Tribune* says: It is the opinion of some of the best legal talent in this city, that under the Constitution of this State no railroad corporation of this State can consolidate with any other corporation, nor increase its own stock, until the Legislature shall pass some general law authorizing such acts and prescribing the method of procedure. All increase of stock and all consolidations are positively prohibited by the Constitution, except under these conditions, and, as there is no such law, either in existence or proposed, authorizing consolidations or increased issues of stock, it is apparent that any such increase of stock, or any such consolidation with any other corporation, as is rumored about Rock Island, would be fictitious, and the Constitution provides that "all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of stock, shall be void."

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—which is the one rumor says is to be consolidated with the Rock Island—extends from Washington, Iowa, (267 miles west of Chicago,) to Leavenworth, Kansas, a distance of 250 miles. This road will make a direct line of 507 miles from Chicago to Leavenworth, the distance being about the same also, by this new line, to both Kansas City and St. Joseph. This company now have about two hundred miles of their road completed and in operation. The gap of about fifty miles in Daviess, Grundy, and Sullivan counties, in Missouri, will be finished in August, and in view of the fact that this road will be a shorter line than any present one from Chicago to the three most important cities on the Missouri river, there is reason to believe that it will be one of the most important and profitable roads in the West. As shown above, the Constitution of this State prohibits consolidation, but this road is, in fact, a continuation of the Rock Island Company's system of roads. The Rock Island Company have guaranteed $5,000,000 of the Southwestern Company's bonds, and the latter road is entirely under the control of the Rock Island Company, and will probably be leased to it at a rate which will make it the most important feeder the Rock Island Company has. Wall street, with its usual perversity, has talked of a consolidation which cannot legally take place, and has viewed this rumored consolidation as an element of weakness in Rock Island stock, when, in fact, the control of the Southwestern road, either by consolidation or by lease, will materially increase the profits of the Rock Island Company, and consequently the value of its stock. Those who are acquainted with the agricultural wealth of North Missouri, where, for a hundred miles of its line, the Southwestern road will have no competing parallel line nearer than forty or fifty miles on either side, will see at once that this will be the most important and profitable branch the Rock Island Company will have. The real secret of all these rumors probably is, that Mr. Tracy and his friends are covering the "shorts" they put out on the day or two before Woodward's failure, knowing as they did then, that they could cause the explosion, and depress the stock temporarily below its real value, by allowing rumors to go uncontradicted, and by countenancing a false view of the real value of all the Southwestern Railroad as a branch of the Rock Island system.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 12, 1871.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	96½	96¾	96⅝	96	96½	96¾
Do. Scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Erie	28	27¾	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Reading	111⅜	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
Harlem	....	128⅛	128⅛	....	....	....
Mich. Cent.	....	120½	120⅛	....	....	....
Lake Shore	108	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Illinois Cent.	....	135⅛	135½	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts.	118	118	118	118	118	118
C. & N. W.	72	72	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72
Do. pref.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90	90⅛	90⅛
Rock Island	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
St. Paul	60	59⅝	59⅝	60⅛	60	60
Do. pref.	80	80	80	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Tol. & Wabash	....	57⅛	57⅛	....	....	....
Do. pref.	....	81	81	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio & Miss.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	120	120⅛	....	....	....
Do. pref.	....	123	123	....	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	2	2½	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	106⅝	106⅝	....	....	....
Canton	....	78⅛	78⅛	....	....	....
W. U. Tel.	....	58	58⅛	....	....	58⅛
Quicksilver	....	12	12	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	....	43⅛	43⅛
Adams Ex.	....	80⅛	80⅛	....	....	....
Wells-F. Ex.	....	49⅛	49⅛	....	....	....
American Ex.	....	52	52	....	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	53⅛	53⅛	....	....	....
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝

—**Messrs. Bowen & Fox**, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	38
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	18½
Reading	55⅜

—**JAMES W. KENNEDY**, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals continue heavy, and consists of all grades from the most common to the very best. The number of buyers larger than for some time. The market rather slow, though a good many cattle selling; but requiring considerable effort on the part of sellers to effect sales. Prices are from ¼ to ½c lower than last week, and the tendencies downward. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 00@6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50@5 60; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 25@5 30; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 50@4 50;

Hogs.

The run of hogs light. The market active at prices 10c lower than on Monday. The advance will no doubt bring an over supply, and hogs will undoubtedly decline. Light hogs in best demand. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra Philadelphia, $4 80@4 90; good to prime Philadelphia, $4 75; good to prime New York, $4 60@4 70.

Sheep.

The arrivals are heavy. The quality about the same as is generally on sale. The market is bad and prices low. On good sheep the decline is about ¼c; on medium ½c; while on the common grades there is scarcely any change. Buyers are purchasing very sparingly, and market over supplied. The following are the prices ruling: Extra, 100 lbs, 5¼c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 75; scalawags, $1 25; lambs 5 to 6c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting no particular change, except in certain articles, and these will be found noted in their proper places. The weather was melting hot, being probably the hottest of the season. Our rivers are again on the rise, with over three feet in the channel. Produce—The market continues in good supply, holders in most instances are anxious to realize. Flour—The market ruled dull, buyers take hold very sparingly. They contend that prices must come down. On the other hand, holders refuse to make the concessions that are demanded. The result was the sales were entirely for local purposes. The mills have a good stock of wheat on hand. Butter—Dull but no lower; holders consider prices sufficiently low. Bacon—We can report a fair market, more particularly for sugar-cured meats. The leading houses report a good business doing. Apples—The receipts are increasing and prices are weak with a declining tendency.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	3,679	2,694	6,373
Apples, bbls	731	1,463	2,194
Cheese, boxes	2,061	1,601	3,662
Corn, sacks	1,892	2,884	4,776
Wheat, sacks	2,892	3,169	6,061
Barley, sacks	343	321	664
Rye, sacks	251	481	732
Oats, sacks	3,908	6,429	10,337
Butter, packages	176	351	527
Bacon, pieces	....	2,000	2,000
Bacon, tierces	313	1,409	1,722
Dried beef, tierces	36	75	111

The following are the wholesale quotations. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged:

APPLES—The supply is fully up with the demand, the tendency being downward. We note sales to a fair extent at $3@3 50@4 00, the latter for prime qualities. Receipts 152 barrels.

SODA ASH—The supply was fully up with the demand. Dealers, just now, are confining their purchases to actual wants. Sales—Soda Ash, common, 4¼@4½c. Refined, 4¾@4⅞c. Potash, 7¼@7½c. Pearls, 9@9½c ⅌ lb.

BEANS—The market was steady; prices, however, have undergone no change. Small sales white at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—We have reported a dull market for some days, and have no improvement to announce. Prices have probably touched bottom. The supply is fully up with the demand. We are reported sales of prime choice lots nicely put up 16@17c; fair to good 12@13@14c; grease butter 8@9c. The shipments East are on the increase. Receipts 34 packages.

BROOM CORN—The demand is increasing. We are noted sales at 5@6@7c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—We are reported sales at 33@35c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER—In fair demand; sales ¼-lb cans ⅌ doz, $1 75; $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ⅌ doz.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with regular sales of full weight star at 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl, Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply with fair receipts. The current rates were Ohio Goshen 12c; prime Factory Ohio 11@11½c; Dairy Ohio 9@10c ⅌ lb. The market closed weak; receipts 289 bxs.

CANNED ARTICLES—There is an active demand at the following figures: Tomatoes $2 75 ⅌ dozen; peaches—2-lb cans, $2 00; 3-lb cans, $3 25@3 50; corn—$2 50 ⅌ doz.

COUNTRY MEATS—Market dull and nominal; shoulders 5¾@6c; ribbed sides 6@7c; clear do 7@7½c; hams 10c; lard 9@9½c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained. The leading houses report an active demand for sugar-cured meats. We quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 7¼@7½c; sugar-cured 10½@11c; Hams, sugar-cured canvased, 16@16½c; sides, ribbed, 9½@10c; clear do. 10@10½c; dried beef 19@20c ⅌ lb. Mess Pork $17@17 50 ⅌ bbl. Lard in tierces 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The season is about over. There is no demand; no stock on hand. We omit quotations as they would contain no information.

EGGS—The market was not an active one, still there was no decline in prices: fresh ones nicely packed for shipment sold at 16½@17c ⅌ dozen.

CORN MEAL—Dull. The last sales reported were at 85@90c ⅌ bush.

CARBON OIL—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. We can report sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 24@24½c. Store sales were made at the usual advance.

FEATHERS—Sales at 72@75c for No. 1 live geese, from first hands; store 80@85c.

FLOUR—The market was not an active one, dealers being apart in their views. The receipts since our last were 227 barrels. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are working up their old stock of wheat in order to be ready for the new. The sales were entirely for local purposes. The following are the ruling rates: Medium winters, $6 75@7 00; choice Wisconsins, $6 85@7 00; baker's Minnesota, $7 25; good winters, $7@7 25; fancy flours, $7 50; bags, 25c less. Mill rates unchanged. Rye flour commands $5 50@6 00 ⅌ bbl., in a small way.

GRAIN—The market may be set down as being in an unsettled condition; buyers were not very plenty and were inclined to purchase sparingly. The receipts continue light since our last; the following lots were received:

Oats, sacks	1,328	Wheat, sacks	419
Corn, sacks	800		

WHEAT—The demand was limited. We quote red winter $1 30@1 35; white $1 40@1 45 ⅌ bushel, as per quality and condition. Contracts have been made for delivery of new wheat at pretty low figures. Oats—We are reported sales on wharf and from depot at 60@61c; store sales 66@68c. Corn—The stock in first hands is light and the market firmer. The rates for new mixed ear in bulk were 67@68c; mixed shelled 69@70c; prime yellow 72c. Rye—Market firm, with scarcely any stock to operate with. The asking rates were $1 00@1 05 ⅌ bushel. Barley—spring 80@85c; fall 90@95c.

GROCERIES—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand. The leading operators are evidently well satisfied with the condition of the market. Coffee and Sugars are considered good articles at present prices. The current rates were:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18½c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HAY—The market was firm with a good local demand. We can report sales of baled on the landing at $28@31@33 ⅌ ton. Baled sold at a variety of prices, viz.: $25@34.

HUSKS—We are reported sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—There is little demand, and prices are nominal at $5 50 ⅌ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; dry calf 16@18c.

HONEY—The market was steady with a fair demand. We can report sales at 25@30c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c ⅌ gallon; No. 2 at 65@67c; Chicago and winter strained 80c; Pittsburgh 78c ⅌ gallon.

HEMP—The market was weak. Prices have declined with sales of Rough Kentucky at $165 ⅌ ton; dressed 12½c ⅌ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

MILL FEED—Market steady, with an occasional sale of middlings at $1 70@1 75 per cwt.

ONIONS—The receipts continue large; prices have further declined. We note sales at $3@3 25 ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—The receipts were fair. We note sales live chickens by the coop at 50@55 for spring and 70@75 for large size.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ⅌ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4¾@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Market steady, with sales of Tennessee at 10½@11c per lb.

POTATOES—The receipts continue large and prices are weak, with a declining tendency. We quote nominally at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4¼c ⅌ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ⅌ doz.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. The market was dull; there was not sufficient demand to establish quotations:

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ⅌ lb.

SALT—Sales by car load at $1 62@1 65.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@9½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ⅌ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was entirely devoid of animation. The demand was limited and sales were of a similiar description. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. The principal topic of conversation was in regard to the New York riots. The following are the nominal rtes:

CRUDE.

The rates for the following deliveries were: Spot, July or August, 13c; S. O., all year, 12½c; B. O., all year 13½c; Parker's Landing $5 ⅌ bbl. We did not learn of a single transaction.

REFINED.

The market was quiet; our buyers were shy and not disposed to take hold. We quote as follows: July 25½c; August 25¾c; September 26c; August to October 26c, asked; September and October 26c; November and December 25¾c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, 1,000 each September and October.... 26c

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKERS' LANDING, July 12, 12 M.—Market quiet at $4 95@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 12 M.—Crude oil 14½c; refined, July, 25¾@25½c; do August to October 26c.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1 P. M.—The market is quiet and a little weaker; crude 14¾@15c; for refined 26½@26¾c is asked, with only 26c bid; little doing in the way of transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 5:30 P. M.—July 25½@25¾c; August 25¾@25⅞c; August to October 26c; crude 14½c.

NEW YORK, July 12, 3 P. M.—The market is very quiet and slightly weaker, as far as buyers are concerned; crude 14¾@15c; refined 26½c, nominal; no transactions reported.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Munhall	Brilliant Oil Works	80
O C & A V R R	Standard Oil Works	145
D O Shaver	Penn Oil Works	20
J K Barbour	Forsythe Oil Works	468
T P Miller	Forsythe Oil Works	154
T J Miller	Commercial Oil Works	228
J M Perry	Standard Oil Works	74
Jas Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	160
B & G	Standard Oil Works	80
Jas Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	542
D Young	Peerless Oil Works	80
B & G	Forsythe Oil Works	314
Duncan & Young	Fairview Oil Works	148
Fisher & H	Star Oil Works	80
Bates & G	Union Oil Works	228
H McKelvy	Sterling Oil Works	462
J P Miller	H W C Tweddle	154
Total		3,384

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, July 12, 1871.

W M McKelvy & Co, 438 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J A McKee & Sons, 451 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & S, 270 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Ref. Co, 270 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 202 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros, 149 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National Oil Works, 103 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart F & Co, 102 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
John Speer & Co, 100 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lyons & Co, 105 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments for the day, bbls.... 2,390

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1 36; No. 1 red $1 31, No. 2 do $1 29½; No. 1 amber Illinois $1 34@1 34½; No. 2 do $1 31@1 32. Corn a shade better; high mixed 58c; low do 57½c; Michigan 57½c; white 62c; no grade 55½c. Oats active and advanced 1c; No. 2 54c; Michigan 57c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 12.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 white $1 38; extra $1 40@1 41; amber $1 36. Corn steady at 61c. Oats firm at 55@56½c. Potatoes—old 75@80c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 12.—Cotton dull at 20½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 12.—Cotton quiet at 20c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 12.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 16c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

NEW YORK, July 12—P. M.

GOLD.

There is but little doing in Wall street this afternoon, all attention centering in the up town disturbances. Gold was a little firmer this morning, selling up to 112¾, but in the afternoon declined to and closed at 112⅝. One and two per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearings $47,000,000.

MONEY.

Very easy at 3 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

Steady, with limited transactions. The offerings at the Government purchase were $3,161,900 at from 112.29 to 112.65; awards, $1,000,000 at from 112.20 to 112.27.

Coupons, 1881	114⅝	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	114⅝	5-20s, 1868	112⅝
5-20s, 1864	113⅛	10-40s	112⅛
5-20s, 1865	113⅞	Currency 6s	114
5-20s, 1865, new	112⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Missouris were strong and tolerably active. The remainder of the list was neglected.

Missouris	97¾	Virginias, old	66½
Tennessees, old	71½	North Carolinas, old	46
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	72		

STOCKS.

Have been strong, and but for the disturbed condition of the city it is probable higher prices would have been reached, but few stocks offering. The exaggerated reports of riots all over the city were used to depress the market, but without effect. The principal dealings were in Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern, St. Paul and Wabash. The market closed strong.

W. U. Telegraph	58⅛	Rock Island	107
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	106¾
Mariposa	3	St. Paul	59½
Preferred	6	Preferred	80¾
Adams Express	80¼	Wabash	58½
Wells-Fargo Express	48½	Preferred	81
American Express	52	Fort Wayne	100
United States Express	54	Terre Haute	28
Pacific Mail	43⅝	Preferred	55
New York Central	96½	Chicago and Alton	120⅛
New York Cent. Scrip	91	Preferred	123
Erie	28¼	Ohio and Mississippi	44½
Preferred	56	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	90½
Harlem	128¼	Burlington and Quincy	152
Preferred	131	Lake Shore	108⅜
Reading	111½	Illinois Central	135
Michigan Central	120½	Union Pacific	59½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	118	Central Pacific Bonds	99½
Northwestern	72	Union	88½
Northwestern Pref'd	90¼		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet at $1 20 cash; closed at $1 18⅞ for July; this afternoon heavy at $1 19¼@1 19⅜.

CORN—No 2 mixed fairly active and steady; closed at 52½c; this afternoon dull at 52¼@52⅜c.

OATS—No. 2 quiet; closed at 45½c.

RYE—No 2 quiet and 1c lower at 66@67c.

BARLEY—No 2 quiet at 75c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weaker. Mess pork closed at $14 62@14 75 cash. Lard 10⅛c.

HOGS—Active at 3 95@4 80; receipts 6,000; shipments 4,000.

CATTLE—Quiet at $2 70@6 35.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton dull and declined; middlings uplands 20⅞c. Flour—superfine western and State $5 00@5 30; common to good extra $5 50@5 90; good to choice $5 80; white western extra $6 35@6 85; Ohio extras $5 65; St. Louis $5 85@9 00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer at 94½@95c. Wheat dull; spring No. 2 $1 41½@1 43; red and amber old $1 45@1 50; new $1 50@1 52½. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and a shade lower; common western mixed 71@72c; good to choice 72c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 68@70c. Leather in fair request at 26@29c; Orinoco 26½@27½c. Wool quiet and firm; extra Ohio 60@62c; unwashed 42½c; pulled 56@57½c; tubbed 70@72½c. Hay quiet. Western hops 7@10c. Coffee firm; Rio 13@15½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9⅛@9⅜c; Cuba 9⅜@10c. Molasses firm; sales on private terms. Rice 8¼@9c. Crude petroleum 16½c; refined 26¾c. Pork dull; mess new $15 25; prime $12 00@13 00; prime mess new $13@13 25; August $15 37. Beef quiet; mess $10@14; extra $14@17. Hams $20@28; prime mess and India $20@25. Cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam 9⅞@10⅛c; kettle dried 10½c; August 11c. Butter dull; Western 12@20c; State 20@29c. Cheese dull at 10@12c.

LATEST.—Flour dull at $5 60@6 for shipping extras. Pork heavy but easier; September $15 25. Eggs 19@20c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Dry Goods—Business inactive yet prices tending upward. Indian Head heavy brown sheetings are up to 14c; Appleton A 13½c; Stark A and Great Falls 13c; Indian Orchard, double weight, 40-inch are up to 15½c; Washington prints are held at 11½c for fancies, 10½c for shirtings; 11½c for chocolates; 12c for green and black; 12c for green and orange; 12c for robes; 12c for Swiss rubies; 12c for plain rubies; 12c for double purples; 12½c for blue and white and two blues and double pinks. Carpets are firmer; Bromley & Son extra super ingrain worsted chain carpetings are advanced to $1 30 ⅌ yard; tapestry Damask Venetian, 3-fold wool filling, worsted chain, $1 45 ⅌ square yard; do do wool chain, $1 35; do do 4 fold, flax filling, wool chain, $1 25; do do worsted chain, $1 40; patent wool damask and fold, flax filling, wool chain, $1 15; twilled Venetians, double and twisted wool chain, 4-fold flax filling, $1.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 20½@20¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $6 50@6 75. Wheat dull but unchanged; new red $1 20@1 22. Corn dull but unchanged at 56c. Rye, oats and barley unchanged. Groceries—demand good at full prices. Eggs dull and declined to 12c. Butter dull but unchanged; choice 18@20c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 9½@11c. Flax seed—new crop $1 60@1 65; quality good and cut two weeks earlier than usual. Pork dull and unsettled; $11 asked. Lard in light demand at 10⅛. Bulk meats dull and nominal; asking rate 6½@7½@9c for shoulders, rough and clear sides; bacon only in limited jobbing demand at 7c, sides 8¼@9c. Whisky dull and unchanged at 91c asked.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Tobacco very active; sales 250 hhds; lugs $5 75@6 50; low to medium leaf $6 75@12. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 20½c. Flour weak and tendency downward; extra family $6 25. Wheat in fair demand; sales 800 bush old at $1 40; 1,800 bush new at $1 25. Corn in fair demand at 70c. Oats quiet at 70c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork $16 00 in round lots; bacon F, 9@9½c; hams, sugar cured, 15½c; do plain 14½c. Lard 10½@11c. Whisky quiet at 91c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Copper—Ingot firm at 22c. Iron—Scotch pig $30@34; American scarce and firm at $32@38. Bar $72@73. Russia sheet firm at 12½@12¾c, gold. Cut nails $4 25; clinch $5 75@6 25; horse shoe 19@31c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Flour dull and unsettled; shipping extras $7 50. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana new $1 35@1 50. Corn—mixed western 71@73c. Oats dull; red western 54@56c. Mess pork $15 50. Bacon shoulders 7¼c; hams 17@17½c. Lard 11@11½c. Whisky 94½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 $1 23; No. 2 $1 20½. Oats firm; No. 2 46c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 52½c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley do.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1c lower; No 1 red winter $1 30; high mixed 64c. Oats steady at 58c; 10,000 bushels, seller September, 45c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

July 11.—We have still to report a quiet market for all descriptions of pig iron, but prices were maintained. Stocks are ample. Manufactured iron is in moderate request. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$35@37	No. 1 mill	$33@34
No. 2 foundry	34@35		

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$45@48	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$34@36	Mill	$30@33

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 40	Wrought	$1 50@1 60

BAR IRON.

Common ⅌ lb	3¼@3½	Charcoal	4½@4¾

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 25@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 25@6 70

—*Enquirer.*

Iron Receipts.

The receipts of iron and iron ore for the past week were:

	Ore.	Pig Iron.
Iron Mountain Railroad, tons	2,860	..
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, tons	370	130
Vandalia Railroad, tons	..	90
Total tons	3,230	220

—*St. Louis Democrat.*

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM NAME OF WM. B. SCAIFE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS.

WM. B. SCAIFE,
O. P. SCAIFE,
C. C. SCAIFE.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1871.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER MOORE and WILLIAM CHAMBERS, under the firm name and style of MOORE & CHAMBERS, Carpenters and Builders, of Allegheny city, Pa., was, on the 7th day of June, A. D., 1871, dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled up by either of said partners, at their old place of business.

ALEX. MOORE,
WM. CHAMBERS.

Allegheny City, June 28, 1871.

WM. CHAMBERS HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of Mr. MOORE, will continue to carry on the CARPENTER BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at the old stand, as heretofore, and would solicit the patronage of old customers and the public generally.

WM. CHAMBERS.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,

OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,

ON

EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Best Accommodations.
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,

W. H. STROUP,

PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every five minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a thorough organized Fire Department, including the Perigoy's Fire Escape, and the upper stories are reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the far-famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

JOHN M. COOPER

STEAM PUMPS.

No. 882 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Iona	July 15	Glasgow.
Lafayette	July 15	France.
Brittania	July 15	Glasgow.
Algeria	July 15	Liverpool
Vandalia	July 18	Hamburg.
Java	July 19	Liverpool.
Minnesota	July 19	Liverpool.
Iowa	July 19	Glasgow.
Europa	July 22	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July 22	Liverpool.
Siberia	July 25	Liverpool.
Russia	July 26	Liverpool.
Idaho	July 26	Liverpool.
Ismaelia	July 26	Glasgow.
India	July 29	Glasgow.
Calabria	July 29	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	July 29	Havre.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 12, 1871.

River four feet five inches and rising; weather warm. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 12, 1871.

The Ohio No. 4 and Nashville passed down to-day at 11 A. M. The Granite State passed up at 8 P. M. The Annie Laurie is due up to-night. River rising; weather warm and cloudy.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Doyle	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Monongahela—Three feet two inches and rising.

This Day's Packets.

Brownsville and Geneva	Mail Packets, 8 A. M. 5 P. M
Geneva, West Virginia	Donaldson...3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet two inches by the pier marks, and rising slowly. The weather continues intensely hot.

THE dam at Marietta has been completed.

THERE are just twenty-eight inches of water on Harpeth Shoals.

THE Fannie Brandeis has quit the Cumberland river trade and has gone to Paducah for repairs.

AT Sioux City, Iowa, on the Missouri, there are twelve steamers laid up.

THE Capital City made the run on her last trip, from St. Louis to Kansas City, in two days and twenty-two hours.

IF the river don't fall during the night, the side-wheeler Arlington will take her departure for Cincinnati at 12 M. So be on the look out.

THIS is the way the Chicago *Republican* announces an arrival from Memphis: Captain Samuel Shock, the well known steamer agent at Memphis, was in town yesterday. Nobody was killed.

THE fine light draught packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

CAPTAIN JOHN DUBLE, formerly in command of the Ruth, and other fine steamers, has been appointed to a position in the New Orleans Custom House.

THE grand jury of the Criminal Court at Memphis found a true bill against Wm. H. Hewitt, on the charge of sinking the floating docks. Hewitt had charge of the pumps on the docks.

AS will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the water will be drawn from Pool No. 2 after the 17th. Parties interested should govern themselves accordingly.

CAPT. DIX, Superintendent of the low water fleet, has ordered the Tobe Hurt to be put in the trade between Hickman and Cairo, to connect at the former place with the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

AT the close of the low water season, the Armadillo will enter the trade between here and Red river. Next Monday she will take the place of the St. James in the Maysville trade.

A NEW boat is building at Wise's sawmill, at Ironton, for "Doc" Benson. She is a sternwheeler, 115 feet long. When completed she will enter the Big Sandy trade.

THE towboat James A. Blackmore run on a snag in pool No. 1, and stove one of her barges. The barge was saved by building a bulkhead. She afterwards run into the wheel of the towboat J. D. Johnson.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

THE Geneva packets on the slack water arrive and depart on time. These boats were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. If you want any further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharf boat. Eight A. M. and five P. M. are the hours of departure.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch says: Captain Hicks King, of the steamer Kate Kinney, it is reported, has brought suit against the *Courier-Journal* Company for $25,000, for publishing a report that on a recent excursion trip a part of the crew and excursionists raided the town of Westport, and committed unlawful acts.

THE fine steamer Arlington, Capt. D. Moore, will leave for Cincinnati and way points promptly at 2 P. M. to-day. The Arlington has first-class accommodations for passengers, and is a good freighter. Be on hand in time if you desire a speedy and pleasant trip down the Ohio.

THE excavation of the lockpit of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal is finished, and the coffer-dams so far completed that the work of pumping will be commenced early next week. The pit is 520 feet long, 140 feet wide on the surface, and 20 feet deep, containing about 50,000 cubic yards of water. Vessels drawing seven feet of water are now plying regularly in the canal, the bar in the Lake Borgne end having been opened to the depth of ten feet.

MEMPHIS.—The *Appeal*, of Saturday says: "The Celeste was taken out on the docks yesterday, and will undergo a thorough overhauling. The Mary Boyd was towed to the bone-yard last evening. She retires from the Arkansas river for the present on account of low water. Captain Reese Dugan, of the T. F. Eckert, passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for the Arkansas river, to inspect the sunken steamer J. S. Dunham, and see if he can raise her."

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: Captain Fusz has shipped to the Ohio river this season 80,000 tons of ore and 10,000 tons of pig metal. The transfer boat Dunleith goes on the sectional docks Monday. She has been off the docks for three years and three months. She is one of the boats built by Captain Wm. Hambleton, of Mound City. The new transfer boat, J. C. McMullin, built at Mound City, made her trial trip yesterday at noon from the foot of Walnut street.

THERE are thirty-three steamers lying up around the falls. Among these are some very fine boats, valued at from $60,000 to $100,000 each. Calculating that these boats would average $50,000 each, the total amount of money lying around doing nothing would be $1,650,000. This shows, without any doubt, that there are more boats to make money on the Ohio river than there is money for them to make. The interest on $1,650,000 for four months at moderate figures would make a handsome pile of itself.

TUESDAY'S Louisville *Commercial* says: The following persons were admitted into the United States Marine Hospital yesterday: Hugh Mitchell, of the Boaz, with an injury of the spine; Sandy Hays, of the United States, with pleuritis; Thomas Murphy, of the Sam Brown, with inflammation of the kidneys; Tim Shean, of the Antelope, with remittent fever; George Letz, of the Simpson Horner, mashed hand, and Samuel Crooms, of the Dick Fulton No. 3, with inflammation of the bowels.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: The Oceanus took down to Cairo last evening a beautiful set of collars for the new Carter line packet Belle Rowland. They were manufactured by Thomas Morrison & Co., and presented to the boat by Mr. D. P. Rowland, of this city, after whose daughter the steamer is named. Mr. Rowland offered to load the Belle Rowland if she would come here, but as the boat secured a good trip out of the Ohio, she will proceed direct to Red river, and there remain, running in connection with the boats from this city, from Shreveport up.

GENERAL WEITZEL'S engineer corps have discovered the highest crest of the rock, and succeeded in permanently locating the line for the dam between the falls. It commences at the head of Sand island, and strikes the Indiana shore 200 yards above the mouth of Silver creek. The contractors were to commence laying the stone yesterday. The dam will be 2,100 feet long, eight feet wide at the bottom, and five feet wide at the top, and will be rip-rapped on each side, and will be completed in six or eight weeks. The object of the dam is to throw the water at low stages on the Kentucky side of Sand island, and thus cut away Portland bar.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* on the situation: "In all directions we begin to hear complaints of dullness. The rivers are getting low, packets have difficulty in getting over the shoals, laborers on the levees hard to secure, and we now seem to have reached the season of business vacations. Very little doing in any department. A considerable number of steamboat men have sought retreats in the country; others have laid up their boats for repairs, and large steamboats have become too unwieldly for the stage of water in the river. Owners of light draught packets are preparing for the annual summer campaign and are now the only class of steamboat men who seem to be busy.

To Col. W. E. Merrill, Major of Engineers for the Ohio River Improvement:

We, the undersigned, being personally interested in the commerce carried on on the Ohio river, and also interested that its channel should be kept in the best possible condition, do earnestly request that you will have the dam at the head of Beaver shoals removed, excepting that portion that closes the shore chute; as it is impossible almost for boats both ascending and descending to keep from being thrown on the bar opposite the dam:

J. V. McDonald, James Gordon, C. A. Dravo, D. Eckle, L. C. Patterson, Thomas Evans, C. M. Bailey, Thomas S. Javens, James Rafferty, Matthia Murray, D. T. Lane, Frank Maratta, John Wilhelm, Jr.; W. D. Reno, W. J. Parr, Robert Gordon, Thomas Muss, James Ransom, Wm. Gown, S. A. Reno, Jas. Merriman, Robert B. Robinson, W. H. Brudley, J. Berryton, Thomas R. Chester and others.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

We see by your paper that the Monongahela Navigation Company propose to draw the water off pool No. 1 (between Pittsburgh and Port Perry) in order to make some repairs on the bottom of Lock No. 2, at Port Perry. At the present time there is a very large amount of coal lying in this pool, boats and barges loaded from five to seven and a-half feet. The drawing off of the water as they propose will leave sufficient water to float these boats and barges in but very few places in the pool, and as there is not enough water at present to bring the coal below Lock No. 1, it must remain there and the owners must move it to deep holes if they can find them, undergoing considerable expense. And then when the water is being drawn off all are liable to lose coal by the boats settling down on snags and rock, ordinarily far under water, out of the way and unknown.

As the drawing off of this pool is *unnecessary*, the Navigation Company, which is well known to be a rich corporation, paying good dividends, (no small share of which the coal trade has made for them,) we think they ought to make an effort to repair the lock without drawing off this pool and subjecting the coal interest to this unnecessary expense (towing their boats and barges up or down to the deep places spoken of, &c.,) and risk. That the lock could be repaired without drawing off the water, no person acquainted with such matters doubts for a moment. We think the right to draw off the water is very questionable; and the damages resulting to the coal interest, which we think the Navigation Company will be liable for, if they do not use every means in their power to repair the lock with the pool full, will very likely be more—infinitely more—than the expense of pumping the water out of the lock and keeping it out while the repairs are being made.

COAL TRADE.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Graff, B & Co, 1 do s iron. Stack & S, 1 do shingles. A Lewis, 1 do lumber. Slack & Shoies, 8 do do. South Pittsburgh S mill, 1 do shingles. S E Wart & Co, 10 bx starch. W M Gormley, 40 do do. Rinehart & S, 75 do do. W D Cooper & Bro, 50 do cheese. Segmeyer & Co, 100 bbls flour. S Hardaugh, 38 bales wool, 37 do do, 38 do do. R C Henderson, 1 car oats. Tones, N & Co, 100 bbls flour. W Evert, 17 bbls wine. Schoemaker & Co, 100 bbls k noks. T G Miller, 173 sks oats. Voigt, M & Co, 7 bbls tallow. Godfrey & Co, 352 bdls paper. R E Sellers & Co, 10 cases matches. Young & M, 3 h rakes. L J Blanchard, 10 kegs o meal. Brown & Co, lot s iron. Voigt, M & Co, 5 bbls corn. Head & M, 100 s bbls. Voigt, M & Co, 6 sks potatoes. Vangorder & S, 2 bbls apples. Woodworth & D, 8 do do, 4 do potatoes. Marshall & Co, 5 bbls apples, 4 do potatoes. T McKnight, 7 do cabbage. W T Steel, 5 bbls cabbage. H Riddle, 9 bbls apples. G E Palmer, 100 bbls oil. Jno McKirdy, 10 do apples. Ven, G & S, 15 do potatoes. Marshall & Co, 9 do do. Voight, M & Co, 5 do do, 4 do apples. N Whitney & Co, lot furniture. Schotmaker & Co, 12 s and f bbls fish. Arbuckle & Co, 52 do do. Lanon & Weise, lot furniture. Close, S & Co, 36 c s chairs. N Whitney & Co, lot furniture. Armstrong & I, 12 bbls apples. Duff & Son, 7 do do. H Rea, 6 do do. J McKirdy, 63 do do. H Reo, 30 do do, 10 potatoes. C A Warmcastle, 254 oil bbls. S D Moors, 214 do. Rinehart & S, 10 kgs o meal. Voigt & McGraw 4 bbls do. Allen, K & Co, 20 bxs cheese.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Sippley and Beckhart, 1 car mill feed. Schnellback and Hyle, 10 bbls flour. Reymer and Bro, 1 box crackers. John Best and Co, 2 bbls glass ware, 1 box glass ware. J. Latner, 72 steel skeins. Austin and Co, 1 case tobacco. Keil and Richart, 84 bales hay. Wm Bingham, 43 bales hay. Schomaker and Co, 100 bbls flour. Wm Belson, 2 tcs ham. Atwell and Lee, 15 ¾ bulks tobacco. Springer, Harbaugh and Co, 9 bales hides. Rickard, Graff and Co, 10 bbls lard oil. Wm Sumner and Co, 40 sewing machines. J B Canfield & Co, 40 bls t spar. J Dickey & Co, 6 bls potatoes, 6 bgs leather. Voight, M & Co, 30 bls potatoes. W A D Rhinehart, 4 hhds tobacco. H Rea, Jr, 30 bls potatoes. Keystone Woolen Mfg Co, 7 bls oil. B H Lubbers, 26 cases wine. F Sellers & Co, 6 tcs d beef, 7 do grease. W B Hays & Son, 5 do d beef. G A Kelly, 6 bxs mdse. Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron. Lang & McK, 1 car bulk oats. W P Townsend & Co, 1 bbl oil. J Pontifract, 1 do do. H Meyers, 2 bxs soda apparatus.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J J Gillespie, lot picture frames; J C Mattern, 1 keg water; J Woodwell, 1 bx h ware; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bx yeast; Lubee Bros, 5 bxs cheese; Chat. Lake Ice Co, 1 car ice; J McCale, 4 cases mdse; Close, S & Co, lot frames; G A Kelley, lot drugs; M Hoffman, lot calves; Henderson Bros, 1 car lime; Graff, B & Co, 2 cars lime; Joseph Kurtz, lot calves; W Welsh 3 sacks wool; H Kleber & Co, 1 organ; L G Blanchard, 6 bbls oil.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Wm Smith, lot scrap iron. Harbaugh M & O, 2 cars muck iron. J Rebman, 5 gross axes. Fahnestock & B, 8 do. Woodward & D, 60 sks wheat. Maloy & Lanahan 14 crates sundries. B L Fahnestock, 500 pigs lead. Reese Owens, 50 tcs lard oil. Boyd & Murray, 1 bx glass. Price & Stewart, 1 rake head and cleaner. Hershey & Lafferty, 10 bbls flour. J Dunlap, 4 bxs iron. Carr & McC, 1 bx mdse. J S Dilworth, lot peaches. J Hammell & Sons, 7 rolls of leather. Sceneebach & H, 345 sks oats. Pittsburg Water Co, 280 pks py. Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 car limestone. Llood & Black, 2 bbls wine. McBane & Abgie, 1 car corn. Atlantic Glass Co, 3 pkgs glassware. Bissell & Co, 1 car flour. W Hutchinson, 50 sks rye, 184 do oats. J M Hoffman, 1 organ. House H & Co, 46 sks rags. S M Keit & Co, 3,500 fire brick.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

G Meyer, 5 doz brooms. J Lockhart, 6 doz brooms. G Slathes, 4 bbls cider. Newton Ewan, 1 tool chest. Gilmore & Co, 153 bags wheat. W Sedden, 2 boxes soap. Smith & Co, lot empty ale bbls. Fred Owens, 3 bags potatoes. A E Goodrich, 1 meat block. Pier, Dannals & Co, lot empty ale bbls. J Rhodes, lot empty ale bbls. E Kennedy, 5 lounges. Walker & Co, 8 empty kegs. H W Buffum, 5 boxes bottles. Frazier, M & Co, 43 bdls paper. Miller, B & Keef, 4 bbls hinges. Markley, Alleng & Co, 40 bdls shovels. Neal & Co, 60 boxes axes. McLaran & Williams, 21 boxes axes. Ewing & McGlougherty, 29 boxes do. Chas Hall, 1 box cutlery. Randall, Hall & Co, 1 box do. R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour. Spang, Chalfant & Co, 4 cars Jackson ore, 4 cars pig iron. R M Dickey & Son, 6,000 feet lumber. Mullen, Stein & Co, 8,000 feet lumber. Graff, Bennett & Co, 4 cars pig iron. Isaac Stern, 5 bbls wine. Anderson, Makwell & Porter, 5 bbls flour. Adams & Knox, 47 sacks oats. Pettro, 1 cask cheese. Isabell Furance Co, 2 cars f brick. Jno O Shuff, 20 sacks flour. W A Rheades, 5 bbls do. Citizen's White Lead Works, 7 sks kegs. Lewis, D & Co, 2 bbls s iron. Isabella Furnace Co, 2 cars d stone. Forrester & M, 1 do do. Jno Shearer, 1 car do. Coleman & M, 1 car do. Superior Iron Co, 3 cars limestone. J K Shinn, 1 do lime. J R Holmes, 1 do do. Duquesne Lime Co, 1 do limestone. Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co, 4 cars metal. Pittsburgh Loco and Car Works, 5 pcs castings. C Keiser, 88 green hides. Geo Stewart, 100 bbls flour. J M Hemphill, 1 car staves. B Zinkard, lot chairs. McKnight & McGinness, 60,000 shingles. Rudolf & Z, 60,000 do.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH FREIGHT FROM NEW YORK.

Bailey, Farrell & Co, 2 bales r hose. Kramer & Vogleson, 25 bxs raisins. Haworth & Denhurst, 25 bxs raisins, 22 bags rice, 10 bbls currants, 1 cask pruins. Shipton & Wallace, 24 bags coffee. Reymer & Bro, 1 bx sauce, 32 bls pickles. Head & M, 1 cask prunes. Watt, L & Co, 20 bags rice. T C Jenkins & Bro, 20 bags rice. M W Sackett & Co, 5 crates ckg. Armstrong Bros & Co, 92 bales corn. Carter, Bro & Co, 5 bags coffee.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Union Mills, m	8	Superior Mills, m	3
Pitts Forge Co, m	1	Hailman & H, m	3
Graff, B & Co m	1	Brown & Co, m	1
Spang, C & Co, m	1	Nimick & Co	10
J Wood, Son & Co, m	3		
Total			32

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, m	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	13
J Wood, Son & Co, o	1	Hussey, W & Co, o	1
Carnagie, K & Co, o	2		
Total			18

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Zug & Co m	1	McKnight, & Co, m	2
Total			3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Morehead, m	3	J Reamer, m	2
J W Porter, m	1		
Total			6

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Spang, C & Co. m	1

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.
Kier & Foster	40

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED OUT OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GERMANTOWN

Yarns and Zephyrs

IN ALL VARIETY OF SHADES.

ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Shirts and Drawers,

20 Cases Blue Mixed Shirts and Drawers.
15 Cases Plain and Ribbed Shetland Shirts and Drawers.
15 Cases Plain and Ribbed Orange Shirts and Drawers.
20 Cases White Shirts and Drawers.

KNIT JACKETS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

All purchased at Lower Figures than present quotations. Dealers will find it to their interest to call at Wholesale Rooms of

Morganstern & Co.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

TTh8

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,

Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach.

THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.

JONAH WOOTTEN, Proprietor.

LEGAL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of CYRUS REED, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present the same, duly probated, to

J. H. BALDWIN, Attorney-at-Law,
75 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MTh

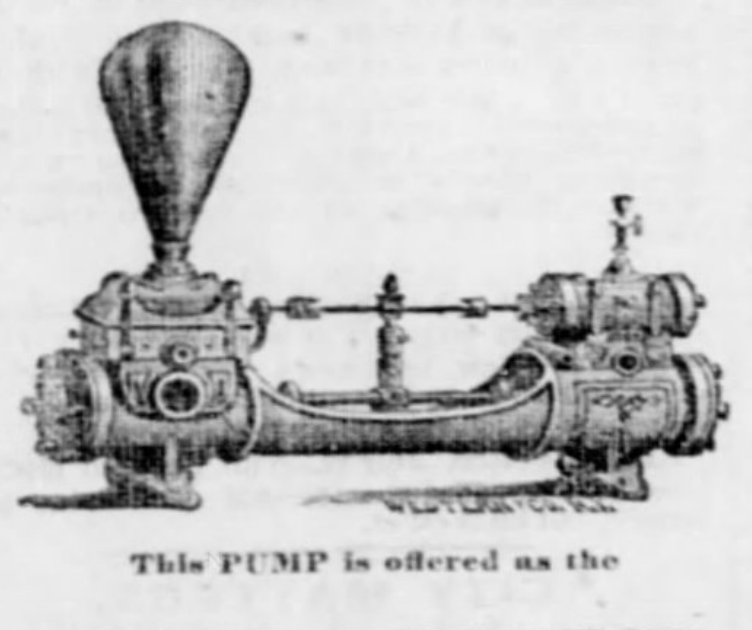
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McGAFFICK, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

Th

KNOWLES'

STEAM PUMP.



This PUMP is offered as the

MOST PERFECT

Independent Steam Pump,

Ever Invented, and for

Simplicity and Durability

Defies Competition.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Send for Special Circular, or call and see the PUMPS at

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

DRY PINE JOIST

DRY PINE JOIST,
DRY PINE JOIST,
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DRY PINE JOIST,
DRY PINE JOIST,

ALL SIZES,

AT

Superior Lumber Co.

YARD,

Cor. Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.

TTh8

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.

This Institution, pleasantly located among the Mountains of Pennsylvania, and free from the smoke and noise of the cities, offers excellent advantages. Parents wishing to consult with the Principal should call at

S. A. CLARKE & CO.'S,
tf 119 Wood street.

CANONSBURG

Classical Academy and Normal Institute

The First Session of this Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH. It will comprise two Departments—Classical and Normal. In the former unusual facilities for a thorough Preparatory Collegiate Education will be offered. In the latter the English Branches will be taught with a view to teaching, business, or individual culture. For further information apply to

REV. WM. EWING, Canonsburg, or
d* REV. W. F. BROWN, Canonsburg.

New Brighton Ladies' Institute,

An English and French Boarding and Day School.

Fall Session commences SEPTEMBER 11, 1871. Pupils are under careful and thorough instruction. For Circulars, apply to the Principal,

Mrs. C. E. SMYTHE,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

Willard School,

28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The next Scholastic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th,

And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

Daily Reviews of all the recitations. Weekly Examinations (written) in the most important studies.

The Examination Papers reserved for parents' and guardians' inspection.

The School hours (from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) are taken up exclusively with Recitations and Examinations.

Classes in German, French and Italian daily.

The Mathematical Department will be in charge of an able Assistant.

None but the Leipsic (Teubner) edition of the Classics used in the School.

Thorough preparation for Princeton, Yale and Harvard Colleges.

Preparatory Classes for Boys ranging from 8 to 10 years of age.

Applicants received on and after Monday, August 28th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
TTh8 PRINCIPAL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the COKE GAS COMPANY, Liberty street, near C. H. Armstrong's Coke Ovens, until Noon of the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1871, for the following articles required for the construction of their Gas Works:

ONE GAS HOLDER, 100 feet diameter and twenty-five (25) feet high, with necessary Columns, Weights, &c., with the privilege of extending contract to Three (3) Holders of same size.

Also, for PIPES required until January 1st, 1872, of all sizes, from 3 to 24 inch diameter.

Also, for all necessary EXCAVATIONS, MASON WORK, &c., for Gas Holders, Tanks and Trenches for Pipes.

Plans and specifications of the above can be seen any time after the 20th inst., at the office of C. H. ARMSTRONG, Liberty street, Company reserving the right to reject any bid.

J. McC. CREIGHTON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—

SEALED PROPOSALS for the Grading, Curbing and Masonry to be done on Frankstown avenue, from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, will be received at the Office of the City Engineer, or at the Real Estate Office of WM. SPRAGUE, on Frankstown avenue, near Lincoln avenue, until TUESDAY, July 18, 1871.

Plans and Specifications, giving the amount of Grading and Curbing with the kind and quantity of Masonry, together with blanks for bidding, can be had at either of the above-mentioned places. No bid will be considered by the Commission unless made out on the proper blanks. The Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

SAMUEL CRAWFORD,
WM. SPRAGUE,
JNO. N. BERLIN,
WM. HOLMES,
C. HAMBEL,

Commissioners for Frankstown Avenue Improvement.
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF

A Market House and Town Hall for the Borough of Birmingham.

Will be received at the Office of the Burgess, JAMES SALISBURY, Esq., Neville street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, until JULY 17, 4 o'clock P. M.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of Barr & Moser, Architects, Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of

THE COMMITTEE.

WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The Gard Brick Co.

Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are

30,000 per Day.

And in quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished in quantities at the

Very Lowest Possible Prices.

All Orders will receive prompt attention by addressing

JOSEPH TORRENS, 116 Water St.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.
HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE.

IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
E & M. BOLLMANN
BREMEN & HOYA
GERMANY
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
DEPOT FOR THE UNITED STATES
(with)
BOLLMAN & CARL
63 S. GAY ST. BALTO. MD.
VINEGAR
TRADE MARK

Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by

T. K. WILLSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

Corner Liberty Street and Sixth Avenue.

SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

Lace Curtains,

In Swiss, Tamboured and Nottinghams.

NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED

LACE SHADES,

A NEW NOVELTY.

LAMBROUGUINS AND DRAPERIES,
CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.

Sole Proprietors in this City of FARNUM'S STEAM FEATHER RENOVATER.

INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistically.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.

NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.

Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.

Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the

Sarven Patent Wheels.

SEVEN GOOD REASONS WHY

The Duquesne Cook Stove

IS THE BEST.

It NEVER FAILS to Bake and Roast satisfactorily.
It is very ECONOMICAL in Fuel.
It has a LARGER OVEN than any other Stove.
It is VERY HEAVY and will last a lifetime.
It COSTS LESS FOR REPAIRS than any other Stove.
It has a patent BALED ASH PAN and is entirely anti-dust.
It PLEASES every person who has it in use.

Don't fail to see it before purchasing. Manufactured and for sale by

D. De HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 Wood Street.

SARVEN PATENT BUGGY AND WAGON WHEEL.—This Wheel has been before the public for the last ten years, and is no longer an experiment. The great popularity it has obtained is shown by the increased demand from all parts of the country where used. Persons wanting the best Wheel should satisfy themselves of its superiority over all other Wheels in use. All sizes for sale at manufacturer's prices, by HENRY REA, JR., Commission Merchant. Office and Warehouse, 285 LIBERTY STREET, foot of Seventh avenue.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,

To Dyspeptics,

To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,

To those having no Appetite,

To those with Broken Down Constitutions,

To Nervous People,

To Children Wasting Away,

To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is Different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medically termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medical preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Philadelphia, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

OR WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS,

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR,

FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

TTh8

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR, OHIO.

To Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Kanawha and Muskingum River.

PASSENGERS FROM PITTSBURGH by the 6 o'clock A. M. Train on the C. and P. R. R. will connect daily, (Sunday excepted), at Bellair with the new and splendid Sidewheel Steamers

COURIER AND EXPRESS,

For the above named points.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER ELECTOR.........CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT.........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON.........Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

CINCINNATI.

Thursday Packet for Cincinnati.

THIS DAY, July 13—2 P. M., Promptly.

THE NEW, LARGE AND Elegant Sidewheel Steamer,

ARLINGTON,

DANL. MOORE.........Captain.

Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports as announced.

For further information apply on Board, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers.

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS,	CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF NEW YORK.

AND OTHERS.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Cabin Excursion Tickets, good for one year, $135 Gold.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
BINGHAM & CUSHING,

No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

HATS CAPS, STRAW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL,

FOR THE

Spring and Summer Trade

1871,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

84

Wood Street.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
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GLASS. GLASS.

PHOENIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Manufacturers

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.

Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

These Are the Leading Prices

AT

EVANS'

10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2
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10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2

DEPARTMENT STORE,

NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK.........President.
WM. P. HERBERT.........Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD.........General Agent.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL.........$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

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National Insurance Company.

Office in the Second National Bank Building, COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY.

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TTh8

Citizen's Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor.

WM. BAGALEY.........President.
JOHN REA.........Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagley,	John Shipton,
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Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers.
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Peoples' Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
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C. H. Love,	Charles Arbuckle,

WM. PHILLIPS.........President.
JOHN WATT.........Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER.........Secretary.
Capt. J. H. LIGHTNER, General Agent and Surveyor.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After JUNE 4th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:50 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex	6:05 p m	1st Pacific Ex	10:20 a m
Fast Line	11:40 p m	2d Pacific Ex	10:40 a m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Homew'd No. 1	6:00 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Homewd No. 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:30 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	9:40 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Altoona Ac	1:35 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:20 p m	Walls No. 4	2:20 p m
Wall's No. 6	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:29 p m
Homw'd No. 2	5:35 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Wall's No. 7	6:15 p m	Homewd No. 2	6:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	10:20 p m	Wall's Ac. No. 7	7:20 p m
Wall's Ac No. 8	10:50 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 1 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:15 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:15 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 6:05 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:50 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:40 a. m., Baltimore 7:25 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 11:40 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:15 a. m.; Philadelphia 11:15 a. m.; Baltimore 10:40 a. m.; Washington 1:10 p. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 5th, 1871, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows, (city time), for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

Day Express	8:25 a m	7:45 p m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m
Mail Train	12:20 p m	5:30 p m
Parker Accommodation	6:00 a m	10:22 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:10 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:35 a m	2:30 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:05 p m	8:00 a m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	8:50 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5:00 p m	7:20 p m

Parkers Accommodation Trains run daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal stations. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 12th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	11:15 a m	Claremont Ac	11:35 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:40 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:45 p m	Express	4:40 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:10 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 4:40 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Blairsville.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, May 15th, 1871, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Baltimore Exp's†	6:10 a m	1st McKeesport Accommoda'n.	6:40 a m
Mail Train	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	8:00 a m
Mixed Way Ac	9:20 a m	West Newton Ac	8:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	Pittsburgh and Connellsv'le Ac	10:10 a
Pittsburgh and Connellsv'le Ac	3:15 p m	Cincinnati Ext	11:20 a
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	3d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	2:10 p m
Braddocks Ac	5:30 p m	Mixed Way Ac	3:50 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6:20 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	10:40 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

†Daily. *Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

NOTE.—The Cincinnati and Baltimore Express, Mail, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Accommodations, east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After MAY 28th, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Columbus Train	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Washington Ac	8:38 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
McDonald Ac	11:28 a m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Southern Ex	3:18 p m	Columbus Mail	5:28 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Fast Line	5:13 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	11:28 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.

12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:38 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:28 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From MAY 28th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	1:38 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	9:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	5:43 p m
Chicago Exp	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and WhgEx	1:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:28 p m
Pacific Express	3:13 p m	Chicago Mail	9:48 p m
Wellsville Ex	5:08 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	10:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GROCERIES, &C.

TEAS,

STANDARD GROCERIES.

The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of

STANDARD GOODS,

Now in Store at

Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.

Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for

SAMPLES OF TEAS,

Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,

No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

Monongahela Navigation Co.

Notice to Coalboat Men.

All parties interested are hereby notified that on or after the 17TH INST. the water will be drawn off Pool No. 1 for the purpose of repairing the bottom of Lock No. 2. All heavy laden Boats and Barges must before that date be moored in water sufficiently deep to secure their safety. By order of the Board.

J. K. MOORHEAD, President.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1871.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE RIOT.

The Secret Circular Issued by the Irish Catholic Leaders.

A Protestant League to be Formed

Disastrous Effects of the Riot on the Democratic Party.

Threats of Arson and Murder.

Scenes and Incidents of the Day.

Fenian Arms Captured by the Police.

The Hibernians Run Like Sheep.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1871, Midnight.

THE SECRET CIRCULAR.

The following is a copy of a printed circular which has been distributed to the commanders of divisions and companies of the Catholic attacking force. The numbers from one to thirty-two represent the various divisions, and the names, "Vinegar Hill," "Croppies," "Lie down," etc., are supposed to indicate the points where the Orange procession was to have been attacked by the divisions designated. The movement is engineered by men who have seen service, as is evidenced by the completeness with which everything has been planned. It is believed it was the intention of the Catholics to break through the Orangemen at some point where the attack could most readily have been made, and where the Orangemen could have had the least chance to defend themselves. The attack was to have been made in overwhelming numbers, and the unfortunate Orangemen, overborne and scattered, were to be slaughtered without mercy. The attacking party would have been armed with breech-loaders and pistols, and they boasted that they were strong enough and numerous enough to overcome any force of police or National Guards that might be sent against them. They say that they are resolved to fight the thing through, and they will effectually squelch Orangemen in this city by destroying it, root and branch. Following is the circular in question, which there is high authority for pronouncing genuine:

"Orangeism. The green above the Boyne. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th will follow Sleveinamons; 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th follow Vinegar Hill; 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th follow that city violated treaty; 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th follow Giant's Causeway; 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 follow Croppy Lie Down."

A PROTESTANT LEAGUE.

The following document has been circulated for signatures with a view of forming a Protestant League: "In view of recent and probable future events, the immediate organization of a society to be known as "The Prostestant League of America," headquarters in New York City, with affiliated societies throughout the United States, is recommended. For this purpose and properly to consider the event that gives rise to this suggestion, let public meetings be called at once in this city and elsewhere. The claims of Roman Catholicism are incompatible with civil and religious liberty."

EFFECTS OF THE RIOT ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Many Democrats admit that the conduct of Tammany in surrendering to the mob spirit, Hoffman's tardy and compulsory proclamation, and the conduct of the Catholic Irish to-day, will do incalculable injury to the party, not only in this city and State, but throughout the country.

THE CASUALTIES.

A complete list of the casualties as ascertained up to the present hour shows twenty-nine men and two women killed, and seventy-two wounded. The names of the killed are Henry C. Paige, private of the Ninth Regiment, and financial manager of Fisk's Opera House; Ackerman, aged sixty; Chas. Bucklane, aged thirty; James Clark Love, aged twenty-five; Timothy Hanlon, aged twenty; Thos. Spring, aged eighteen. The remainder are not yet identified. Colonel James Fisk, Jr., was wounded on the ankle as he was lifting up the body of his employee.

FIRED WITHOUT ORDERS.

The Eighty-fourth regiment, who made the most slaughter, fired without orders, though not until they had been a number of times fired upon from houses.

ALL QUIET.

At this hour everything is quiet. Hibernia Hall is entirely dark, and no rioters or riotous proceedings are visible.

THE ATTACK DEPRECATED.

The Irish Catholics of the better sort deprecate the attack, but the Hibernians are very indignant.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At Brooklyn there was so much excitement regarding the riots in this city that it was deemed advisable by the police and Chief Campbell to have a force at headquarters during the night. All the court officers and sanitary squad were held in reserve to 1 A. M. The Fourteenth Regiment was dismissed early in the evening. All the regiments turned out full numbers. The Seventh had 1,100 men in line.

COL. FISK THREATENED BY THE MOB.

The locality of the house to which Col. Fisk was taken is kept a secret, as the mob threaten to take the life of any member of the Ninth, and especially that of Fisk. The Hibernians will have vengeance for the men of their order killed to-day.

THE PARADE IN JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, July 12, 2:30 P. M.—About one hundred and fifty Orangemen paraded to-day in Jersey City, escorted by three regiments, and were unmolested. Gov. Randolph and staff are at Taylor's Hotel. The Governor has ordered the ferry companies to stop their boats, if crowded, before entering the slips, till it is ascertained that no roughs are aboard. Regiments were stationed at each ferry house ready for service, if needed. All the liquor stores in Jersey City are closed. There is a great deal of excitement, but quiet generally reigns.

THE ORANGEMEN NOT DISTURBED IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Advices from the principal cities of Canada state that the Orangemen paraded without being disturbed, but intense anxiety is felt at the proceedings in this city.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At an adjourned meeting merchants held in the Produce Exchange this afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against the arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the Mayor and Superintendent of Police, in discriminating between the rights of one religious or political organization to the prejudice of another.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the sophistry and superficial pleading published in said order for its justification, as unworthy the source from whence it emanates, and as in direct opposition to the great American doctrine of liberty for all.

Resolved, That we care nothing for the religious or political prejudices that may underlie differences among our foreign-born citizens, but we deprecate any restriction of the rights of one class more than another, and equal rights and privileges must and shall be granted to all foreigners alike, without regard to their voting power.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby are tendered to Governor Hoffman for the prompt manner in which he has relieved the Empire city from the odium of being governed by a rabble.

RAID ON A FENIAN HALL.

The police seized two hundred stand of arms at the rooms of Fenian Hall, Nos. 19 and 21, Avenue A, and brought them to police headquarters. The mob did not wait to learn the business of the police, but fled on their approach.

RAN LIKE SHEEP.

The police, backed by the Eighty-fourth regiment, made a raid on Hibernian Hall, and the mob ran like sheep. A large number were arrested and locked up. Revolvers and pistols were found upon their persons. The arms were removed from the hall by the Eighty-fourth and taken to the Central office.

DEGRADED.

Policemen Wm. Hennessy and Patrick O'Grady, of the Sixth precinct, refused to fight, and their buttons were cut off, and the men locked up.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE RIOT IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The news from the New York riot to-day produced here a profound sensation. Bulletin boards have been surrounded with crowds during the afternoon and evening, and the newspaper offices were besieged with anxious inquirers for information. The interest throughout the day pervaded all circles; in the banking houses, on 'Change, in the stores and in public conveyances. It has been the general topic of conversation; the expression has been quite general that the right of the Orangemen to pass through the streets should be maintained at all hazards. A deep seated anti-Catholic feeling has been developed, but it has been distinguished by moderation. Though there are many who beyond question sympathized with the effort to break up the procession, there have been few who have been heard in public to manifest sympathy with the rioters. There has been no such day of intense feeling since the war.

END OF THE PROCESSION.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Orange procession broke up in Fourth avenue, opposite the Cooper Institute. The Orangemen put their badge and regalia in their pockets, and, mingling with the crowd, dispersed. The police took charge of the Orange banner.

TROOPS READY TO MOVE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

NEW YORK, July 12, P. M.—The city is quiet. Heavy bodies of police are patrolling the city, and the troops in the armories are ready to move at a moment's notice. An Orangeman's house was stoned to-night, but the mob fled from the police. Several false alarms of fights were made.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE PROCLAMATION.

FISHKILL, N. Y., July 12.—Thirteen guns were fired here in honor of the proclamation of Gov. Hoffman.

THANKS TO GOV. HOFFMAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—At a meeting of the Common Council this evening, resolution of thanks to Gov. Hoffman for his action in upholding the rights of the people to assemble and parade were unanimously passed. The board is largely Republican.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL INTERVIEWED.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The newspaper reporters interviewed Archbishop Purcell to-night, with reference to the New York riots, but found him with comparatively little to say on the subject. He says that in this country the Orangeman had an undoubted right to parade. Dispatches from Dayton and adjacent cities show a deep feeling of indignation over the riotous proceedings. Things are quiet here to-night.

THE BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC LIBERTIES.

[From the N. Y. Times of yesterday.]

No one can doubt that public feeling has been stirred to its depths by the disgraceful surrender of our city to the Irish mob. Even our contemporaries who are in the pay of the ring, and who generally support their employers, for once revolt at their odious task. With a single infamous exception—that of the *World*—every journal in this city yesterday bitterly condemned the Mayor and his friends for handing over the public liberties into the hands of the Irish Catholics. It was an act without a parallel in the history of this country—an act so cowardly and base that every American must regard it with shame and disgust. The Tammany leaders absolutely forsook the city by preconcerted arrangement. Governor Hoffman was among the first to run. Tweed packed up his biggest diamonds in a carpet bag, and took flight early on Monday. Sweeny and Connolly went off to Long Branch. Hall, after writing the circular which he made poor Kelso sign, decamped with three hundred volumes of manuscript plays, novels, and philosophical essays, which he has written during the last twelve-month, and intends to print at the city expense. These men have not even the pluck to face their own supporters. Their livers, as the Orientals say, turned to water. They forsook the city, and officially announced to the Irish Catholics that everything was left at their mercy.

Time is justifying all that we have ever said of the Tammany leaders, and is justifying it much faster than we anticipated. Already it has been proved by their own reports that these men have embezzled enormous sums from the public purse. Last Saturday we brought home one distinct case of theft to Sweeny, Connolly and their colleagues. We have alleged over and over again that the Tammany leaders keep their places only by pandering to the lowest sections of the community, and that true Americans are in no way responsible for their existence—except by abstaining from putting forth their power to crush them. Our statements have been signally verified. Tweed and his friends have committed one of the greatest outrages on public liberty ever recorded. In the first place, they allowed so-called "Hibernian societies" to publish notices in the papers to the effect that on the 11th members must assemble to "*receive arms and final instructions.*" It was known that the arms were to be used against the Orangemen on the 12th. The notices in question were signed, but no proceedings have been taken against the persons responsible for them. No attempt was made to warn the Irish Catholics that a riot on the 12th would be sternly suppressed. On the contrary, the Mayor and his fellow authorities went down on their knees to the rioters. They implored the Irish to take the city and be satisfied. The Protestants, they said, shall not be allowed to assemble in any thoroughfare. You are our masters, and when you issue your orders they shall be obeyed. We admit that this is a Roman Catholic city, and that anything which is disagreeable to Roman Catholics ought to be "quelched." Such is the idea of governing a great city which actuates the Tammany leaders.

The Romish Church has never sought to impose a greater tyranny upon any people than that which our Roman Catholic rulers have now imposed upon us. For the first time, the Irish mob has been officially informed that its word shall be law in this city. The people who make up that mob are not capable of drawing fine distinctions. They could not understand, even if they could read, the cumbrous reasoning of the Mayor in General Order No. 57. What they see broadly and distinctly before them, is that the city authorities are afraid of them, and they will not be slow to turn that knowledge to account. They will come to the inevitable conclusion that the city is at their mercy. Does anybody suppose that such an impression as this can be produced without working grave results? The Irish will very soon find another pretext for threatening a riot—or they will make a riot without taking the trouble to give us warning of it. Then we shall see a repetition of Monday's proceedings. The city authorities will basely betray the public liberties into the hands of the disorderly class. They will bring shame upon the American name by proclaiming that Irish Catholics rule in this city, and that Americans have no longer any rights or privileges. If the members of the ring met with their deserts, they would be hounded out of the city for placing the public at the mercy of the men who tried to set up a reign of terror in 1863, who are and ever will be the enemies to all useful reforms, and who now boast that there is no authority in the country strong enough to resist them.

For a time, it may be, we shall still be permitted to celebrate the Fourth of July. We may even be allowed to keep Thanksgiving Day as a holiday. But we are on our good behavior. If the Irish Catholics like to "put us down," the city authorities will run away and leave them to carry out their wishes. This is what the rule of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall means. How long will the people submit to this shocking degradation? How long will they allow the American name to be dishonored by a gang of men who are not only cheating the city out of millions a year, but who are the slaves of the most ignorant and depraved class on the continent? That Tweed and Sweeny are swindlers their own hired advocate, the *World*, has often told the public. But it is an additional humiliation for the people to discover that their rulers are traitors and cowards as well as thieves. Will the public now allow these men to elect a President next year? It is impossible to believe that the spirit of the people has sunk so low. This week's work has at least done one thing—ruined the Democratic schemes for regaining possession of the national Government. The people will never consent to see the liberties of the whole country handed over to the tender mercies of the Irish Catholics.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of yesterday.]

The absence of principle and the open shamelessness which are the characteristics of our City Government, for once serve a good purpose. If we could now be astonished at any act of the Directory which governs us, the news of this morning would fill the community with amazement. The Kelso Circular is withdrawn, and the Governor offers to use the entire power of the State to preserve the peace in case it is threatened by the riotous opponents of the Orangemen. This is a desperate though tardy effort on the part of Governor Hoffman to save the Democratic party of the State, whose position has now assumed a national importance, from the consequences of the enormous blunder which sprang from the ignorance and recklessness of the City Hall Directory. As there is a positive comfort in a feeling of confidence toward the head of the State, we wish we could ascribe this action to the Governor's sense of right and of civic duty. But it is only too evident that it was forced upon him and the party he represents by the unexpected vehemence of the popular protest against the wretched truckling of the city authorities. Not only in the public press, which, with the sole exception of the hired tool of Tammany, denounced the surrender to the mob in dignified and fiting language, but also on the streets and in all places of public resort, there was but one voice of detestation of the craven betrayal of the very principle of government by the gang of unprincipled spoilsmen by whom we are misruled. It was rarely you could find any one so lost to all sense of manliness or national self-respect, as to speak in approval of the Kelso circular. By a singular freak of poetic justice even the ruffians in whose behalf the order was issued expressed no gratitude for it. They growled at Mr. Hall for spoiling their day's fun. But all decent citizens felt that the fair name of the city had been stained by the bungling hands of that coarse cabal, which is so reckless toward the law and so cowardly toward the mob. Later in the day, every cheek which had retained its capacity to blush was reddened with shame when the proclamation of the Democratic Governor of New Jersey appeared, in which he not only warns the evil doers of his own State of the sure punishment which will follow any attempt at the fulfillment of their riotous designs, but also takes occasion to inform our own rowdies of the reception which will await them, if the expected leisure of today should tempt them over the water. From the universal applause bestowed on that sensible and spirited paper, our own rulers may have gained some idea of the depth of public contempt into which they had fallen by their own subservience to the moo.

The proclamation of the Governor was the only way out of the untenable position the Democratic organization of the city had assumed. His action comes too late to save the party from that popular condemnation which always follows such criminal blunders. It is scarcely possible that the Orangemen, who had accepted the situation of force created by the circular of Superintendent Kelso, can now so far modify their arrangements as to go on with their uninterrupted celebration. The very change of front, executed so suddenly in the face of critical circumstances, is a sufficiently clear evidence of a confusion of counsels, which is fatal to the discipline and success of a political party.

It is possible that an attempt may be made to load the whole fiasco upon Superintendent Kelso, and to send him out into the wilderness bending under the sins of the Ring. But no such paltry device can succeed with the people at large. Behind Kelso stands our Mayor, and no jugglery of signatures can prevent the recognition of that wonderful style where Donnybrook vies with the City Hall for adequate expression. Behind the Mayor is that trio of shifty adventurers who own and control him, and it is this final power which has inspired and guided His Honor's fatally facile pen. The city sufficiently understands this. In the honest and fresh indignation of yesterday there were no words wasted on Kelso. Tammany was the source of all the shame and wrong. The country will readily learn this evident lesson. As long as we were only robbed of our money and insulted by the open profligacy of our rulers, the interior seemed to care very little for it. But now that a grave offense has been committed against the very spirit of social order, a blow has been struck at the foundations of civil freedom, the whole country will recognize the peril we are in from this oligarchy of tricksters so weak as to quail before a handful of rowdies, and so ignorant and reckless as not to know or care when they are rudely touching a vital point of civil freedom.

If, after all, the procession takes place, much depends upon the prudence and discretion of the Orangemen. If they avail themselves with tact and good temper of the privilege now guaranteed to them, they may profit by the movement of generous resentment against their lawless persecutors. They should understand that the good citizens of New York are neither their enemies nor their partizans. If they imagine they are the one or the other, they make a fatal mistake. The city is tired of these endless and unjustifiable feuds among its foreign population. It cannot see its peace continually endangered by their mean jealousies and hates. It says, like the Mountain Chief, "I hold the first who strides, my foe!"

THE TAMMANY SURRENDER—ITS EFFECT UPON THE MORE RURAL DEMOCRACY.

[From the Herald of Yesterday.]

What effect Superintendent Kelso's order No. 57, forbidding the Orange parade might have had upon our Democratic cousins in the country yet remains to be seen. We cannot definitely determine how far Tammany is upheld or condemned by the rural Democrats, who live far away from the influence of the foreign vote, and are undismayed in their mountain strongholds by the threats of city mobs, until our newspaper exchanges begin to come in. It seems more than probable that the great outcry of scorn and contempt will be hurled upon the representatives of our city government, even from the newspapers most friendly to the party. The New York Tammany branch of the Democratic party has never won the actual affection of the Democracy of the interior. It has been considered the parvenue of the party by the old first-family aristocracy of the South and the Hancock-Adams family nabobs of the East, and it has been looked upon as a selfish, city bred, bondholding offshoot by the broad-shouldered, big-idead partisans of the West. Withal, however, it holds the money, understands the diplomacy and manages the voters, and so the Democracy all over the country bend to Tammany. But they bear no willing or meek yoke, and the Orange surrender will be quite sure to call forth a fierce attempt at the bursting of bonds. We must await our country exchanges before we can definitely ascertain the full extent of this Democratic upheaval.

The surrender is the more unfortunate for the Tammany Democracy, because it settles nothing definitely. The same question must come up again next year, and the year after and every year, and will have to be met again, and each succeeding year the question will become more important and pressing, until this surrender of right to the threats of the mob will not be acceptable as a settlement of it. The spirit of concession has ere now ruined the Democratic party. Concessions to the lawless border ruffians in Kansas brought it into disrepute, and eventually split it into the Douglas and Breckinridge factions in 1860; concession to the spirit of rank treason cast upon it an ineffaceable blot in 1860; concessions to the fighting mobs of the Southern Confederacy marked its career through the war and shut the gates of the White House against it for eight years, and it may prove that its concession to the mob spirit of the Hibernians to-day will close the gates against it for four years longer. Such weak, tampering concessions never make lasting peace. Like bloody instructions, they return to plague the inventor. Like a renewed note, they come back at a future day with a heavier sum total and more clamorous for settlement. A strong hand, a determined will, an undaunted nerve on the part of Tammany the present crisis would have secured not only the peace of the city to-day more certainly than the surrender secured it, but would have secured to Tammany itself the warmer admiration of its friend and the stronger respect of its enemies, and probably the goal of all its hopes—success in 1872.

DIGNIFIED SILENCE.

The *World* recapitulates in its editorial columns the points of Gov. Hoffman's eleventh-hour proclamation, but has no word of comment thereon.

CRIME.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Henry Kelly, colored, was to-day sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for committing rape on a little negro some weeks since. Kelly all along persisted in protesting his innocence. When sentenced he said he would rather die than go to State prison. Afterwards in jail he swallowed a spoonful of pounded glass. Medical attendance was summoned and emetics brought a portion of the dangerous substance, but the man is still considered in a critical condition.

COLUMBUS, July 12.—George W. Bradley and Theo. F. Bradley, who stole forty thousand dollars from the Adams Express Company in this city on the 17th of May last, plead guilty in the Court of Common Pleas this morning and were sentenced to four years each in the Penitentiary. The State was ready for trial, but the case had been so thoroughly worked up by Pinkerton's national detective agency that the defendant's attorneys saw no show for escape.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 12.—The police of Kingston have made an important arrest in the person of Joseph Hadler, a German, who has confessed to be the leader of a gang of burglars who have infested the river counties for years past, robbing churches, stores and dwellings. He will have an examination in a day or two. A large amount of property was found on his person, including church communion service.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—James Dawson, while intoxicated, attacked his wife with a hammer last night, apparently with the intention of killing her. Her skull was fractured, and she is in a critical condition. Dawson fled.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Mrs. E. G. Wharton, widow of the late Major Harry Wharton, U. S. A., residing in Hamilton Place, this city, was arrested on Monday night on a warrant issued from the Criminal Court of this city, charging her with poisoning Gen. William Scott Ketchum, a retired officer of the United States army; also with poisoning Eugene Vanness, bookkeeper in the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons. General Ketchum, arrived at Mrs. Wharton's on the 23d of last month, was taken suddenly sick on the 24th and died on the 28th. An examination of the stomach discovered twenty grains of tartar emetic. Vanness was taken ill during Ketchum's sickness and now lies in a critical condition. The case will go before the Grand Jury on Saturday. Mrs. Wharton is kept a prisoner in her house.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Ira B. Schuyler, bookkeeper of S. W. Campbell, clockmaker, has been detected in a defalcation amounting to $12,000. He admits his guilt.

WASHINGTON.

Is Civil Service Reform Possible?

Important Questions Submitted by the Commission to the Attorney General—Death of Metcalf, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1871.

Civil Service Reform.

The questions which the Civil Service Commission forwarded to the President with the request to lay them before the Attorney General, were two in number: First, whether under the Constitution the President would, by the act of March 3d, be authorized to appoint a Board of Examiners, on whose certificate, after competitive examination, the winner would be entitled by virtue of such certificate to appointment in any of the Departments, whether he was the choice of the Secretary at the head of it or not? Second, if the first question be decided in the negative can the President still lay down rules and regulations by which the Board of Examiners shall give a certificate of qualification and character, and then the Secretaries be bound to select from such examined class, or can they go outside and under existing laws regulating appointments select whoever they please? The Commission considers the weight of authority upon the negative side of the first question, and if it is so decided by the Attorney General, the Commission will conclude that the competitive system cannot be constitutionally adopted, except in case of those offices which are now Presidential appointments. The Commission expects an affirmative answer to the second question, and under such decision consider it possible to reform the *personnel* of the service, but will not be able to destroy the abuses of patronage, since, when candidates have once passed examination out of the whole number those will receive appointment who are most vigorously urged by their political backers. The Attorney General informs the Commissioners that he will probably have an opinion ready within a month.

Death of Judge Metcalf.

Judge Metcalf, late of Ohio, and Chief Clerk of the Interior Department under Secretary Cox, died here to-day. He was a very competent and efficient officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1871.

GEN. CAPRON.

The employees of the Department of Agriculture yesterday passed resolutions in the highest degree complimentary to their late Commissioner, Gen. Capron. To-day his successor, Prof. Watts, appeared at the Department.

THE SEVERN.

There is official authority for contradicting the statement published that the Severn, the flag-ship of the West India squadron, is unseaworthy. She left New York Navy yard only last December, after having been completely fitted and repaired during a period of five months, under the direct supervision of Admiral Lee.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed C. C. Ewell to be postmaster at Kent, Ohio.

THE CROPS.

Information received at the Agricultural Bureau concerning the crops states that the prospect is better than at the last report. In a day or two the official report will be given to the public.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

Is expected to return to Washington to-night, and resume his duties in the Treasury Department to-morrow.

A PLAUSIBLE STATEMENT.

P. M. Dox, member of Congress from Alabama, while before the Ku-Klux Committee, testified that in 1868, during an election which was held that year, the negroes became unruly and boisterous to such an extent as to alarm the peaceable citizens. They by some means secured arms, and would frequently march through the streets and roads in the cities and villages, firing off their pieces in a careless manner, much to the alarm of the women and children, and that lives had been lost by these imprudences of the colored people. They were expostulated with and requested to refrain therefrom, but to no purpose. Accordingly, with a view of self-protection, the citizens of the villages and small towns thus annoyed banded themselves together as a kind of local patrols, such as existed before the war in Alabama. In order to work on the superstition of the negroes, masks were used by some of the organizations, with a view only of frightening them, and by such means endeavor to subserve the object for which the organizations were formed. This may have been the prime cause which led to the belief of many that there was a systematic formation with chosen officers, called the Ku-Klux, but from his own knowledge Mr. Dox testified that the local patrol thus spoken of accomplished its object of preserving quiet and order in a short space of time, and at once thereafter disbanded, and no organization of ony similar kind now existed in the State.

ASSIGNMENT OF GRADUATED CADETS.

An army order issed to-day assigns the recently graduated cadets to their respective companies and regiments. They are allowed three months leave of abeence.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Having adjourned till October, its members not residents of this city, have begun to scatter to their homes—Judge Walker left last evening for Georgia, and Mr. Medill this morning for Chicago. Curtis and Cattell leave for New York to-morrow morning.

THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Alden, now chief of the Bureau of Navigation, takes command of the European fleet in full, relieving Admiral Boggs, now in command there. The United States steamer Congress is preparing for sea.

COAL SUPPLIES FOR CAPT. HALL'S EXPEDITION.

The Boston will probably be sent North with a cargo of coal for Capt. Hall's Arctic expedition. The Worcester, which went with supplies for the French, now on her return home, has a cargo of coal from England, and if she gets here in time will be sent North to deliver the cargo to Capt. Hall. If she does not arrive soon the Congress will be loaded and sent.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Hargrave, a lawyer of Rome, Georgia, was examined by the Ku-Klux Committee. He believed that the Ku-Klux organization existed in his section. It committed frequent outrages and its purpose was to intimidate the Republican party, especially the negroes.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Kekiongas Defeated by the Bostons.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 12, 1871.

Up to the end of the sixth inning, the game of ball between the Bostons and Kekiongas was evenly contested. At this stage Lennan had to retire from behind the bat on account of his hand giving out. Selliman took his place, and an amateur player went into right field. At the end of the sixth it stood 9 to 8 in favor of Boston, the Kekiongas and their opponents having the lead alternately up to this inning. From here the Bostons crept away from them, and in the last inning by extraordinary batting made twelve tallies. Not over twelve hundred persons witnessed the game. Below is the score:

Kegiongas.........2, 0, 5, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0— 9
Bostons.........1, 4, 0, 1, 0, 3, 6, 3, 12—30

Time, three hours. Umpire, M. M. Rogers, of Brooklyn. The Eckfords will be here next Saturday.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fred. Hubert committed suicide in Louisville yesterday morning by taking arsenic. Family discord was the cause.

On Tuesday night a party of negroes broke into the house of a negro woman named Frances N. Longgest, in Louisville, and threw carbolic acid over her, burning her face and person horribly, and probably destroying her eyes. They then searched the house and made their escape.

At Louisville, yesterday Deputy United States Marshal Jackson brought in three distillers from Grayson county, charged with illicit distilling.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Ft. Wayne, received a unanimous call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati last night.

At the annual meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College yesterday, J. H. Clifford was re-elected President, and N. B. Shurtleff, Secretary.

Entries of machinery, goods, &c., for the International Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo are coming in so fast that the managers have decided to erect two new buildings to accommodate them.

A colored deckhand of the steamboat Shannon swore out a warrant before United States Commissioner Jarrett, at Memphis, Tuesday evening, against the captain, mate and pilots of that boat for allowing his partner, named Powell, to drown twenty miles above that place. He and Powell were rolling whisky from a barge to the boat, when the staging gave way and fell in the river. Men offered him assistance, but the captain ordered them to let him alone and save the whisky, which they done, and Powell was drowned. Before the Marshal reached the levee the boat had left for New Orleans.

During the storm at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, the steeple of the new Presbyterian Church, Twentieth and Oxford streets, was struck by lightning and completely demolished. The freshet caused great damage to property along the Wissahickon and other small streams north of the city.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The river rose two feet five the past twenty-four hours, the result of a rise in the Licking and other tributaries; declining to-night, with seven feet in the channel. Departed—Palestine and Charmer, Evansville.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—River about stationary, with eighteen inches in the chute and forty-two inches in the canal. Cloudy and very warm. No improvement in business. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo. Capt. D. Barnes, of Galveston, Texas, to-day purchased the wreck of the steamer Leonidas for $2,300. He intends to build a small steamer for the Galveston and Houston trade. The Champion No. 7 brought down the freight of the steamer United States. The Leclaire No. 2 came off the canal docks to-day. The Leslie Combs, with iron from Ironton, and the Kanawha No. 2, with salt from Pomeroy, came in and returned.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 12.—Port list: Champion, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 9 P. M.; Mary Miller, New Orleans to Louisville, 9 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 11 P. M.; Marble City, Memphis to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; H. S. Turner, Louisville to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; J. N. Kellogg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Belle Rowland, Pittsburgh to Red river, 3 A. M.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 A. M.; Umpire, Nashville packet, 4 A. M. River stationary; raining hard; mercury 86.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 12.—Weather partly clear and warm; mercury above 90. River falling slowly. Port list: Up—Fayette, 8 A. M.; Ada Hellman, 5 P. M. Down—Florence Lee, 6 P. M.; Rose Hite and Mary Ament, 7 P. M. Business very dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 12.—River falling, with two feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and showery. Departed—Ella Hughes, Cairo.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—No arrivals. Departed—Commonwealth, St. Louis.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg; St. Louis, Jefferson City; Mollie McPike and Northwestern, Keokuk. Departed—Silver Bow, Omaha; Emilie Labarge and Nile, Cambridge; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; Argonaut, Tennessee river; Andy Johnson, Mollie McPike and Belle Henderson, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis. River falling.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—Raining; mercury 95. River declining. Departed—Sallie and Dexter, last night, St. Louis; Indiana, Louisville; she put off 1,700 railroad bars here. Departed—Henry Ames, St. Louis; James Howard, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 12.—Down—Natchez, 6 A. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Cattle market very heavy under excess of receipts, which stand 498 cars against 279 last week; the supply is of medium quality; the greater part went east in first hands; prices fell off a trifle, but sales were effected of 700 head as follows: 52 Kentucky steers 1,063 to 1,230 lbs $5 40@5 62½; 134 Ohio 1,265 to 1,334 lbs $5 37½@5 50; 158 Indiana, 1,156 to 1,308 lbs, $5 25@5 50; 207 Illinois, 926 to 1,262 lbs, $5 10@5 80; 56 Missouri 1,227 lbs $5 75; 107 Texans, 1,099 lbs $4. Sheep quiet and unchanged; sales 1,686 head Ohio sheep, 84 to 90 lbs, $4 12½@4 62½; 238 Michigan, 86 lbs, $4 25; 23 Indiana, 76 lbs, $4 25; 942 Canada lambs, 58 to 64 lbs, at $7@7 25. Hogs active; sales 848 at $6 75.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Austria's Military Strength.

VIENNA, July 12.—The Austrian delegation approved the estimates of expenditures for raising the Austrian legation at Berlin to a full embassy. Debate is now in progress. The Minister of War reports Austria already able to furnish an army of 650,000 men. Von Beust, in a speech supporting the estimates, said now is the time for the organization of the army, without creating distrust.

The Orange Demonstration in Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The Orange demonstrations throughout Ireland to-day were attended with but little or no disorder.

Germany Watchful.

BERLIN, July 12.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says Germany is confident of her own strength and watches with calmness and sympathy the re-development of France. Her only desire now is to bring about as speedily as possible the re-establishment of friendly relations.

Quarrels Between the German Troops and the French.

PARIS, July 12.—Quarrels between the inhabitants and German troops in the occupied districts continue to be of frequent occurrence and cause the Germans to resort to rigorous measures for their prevention.

Col. Lloyd Lindsay Decorated.

LONDON, July 12.—It was Col. Lloyd Lindsay upon whom the Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred. Col. Lindsay was at the head of one of the English societies for the relief of the wounded in France.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 12.—The steamship Parthia, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Anglia at Moville.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 12, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93⅜ for money and 93⅜@93⅝ for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62 92¾; do of '65 92½; do of '67 91¾; 10-40s 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton easier; middling upland 9½d.

Beef 92s 6d. Cumberland middles 32s 6d.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United State Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has varied considerably on the California coast, and fallen slightly at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the Northwest. It has risen but little from the Mississippi eastward, and is still falling in New England. The temperature has risen quite high on Lake Superior, and to nearly the same extent from Northern Ohio to Southern Missouri. Southerly winds are now reported west of Michigan, and have also prevailed during the day on the Gulf coast, with threatening weather in Northern Florida. Rain has fallen very generally from the Ohio to the middle and east Atlantic coast, but cloudy and clearing weather has prevailed over that region this afternoon.

PROBABILITIES.

A low barometer with fresh winds from the south and southwest will probably continue on the upper lakes. A local rain storm is probably advancing northeastward in western Tennessee. Light rain is probable for to-night or Thursday from Florida to South Carolina. Partially cloudy and clear weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

DECISION IN THE ENGLISH-ERIE CASE.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Judge Blatchford, in the case of the English Erie stockholders, decided that the defendants must cause 30,000 shares of stock represented by certificates issued to the receiver to have the privilege of registration restricted to them.

MOBILE AND NORTHWESTERN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—A private telegram from Mobile says that city has granted a million dollars of sterling bonds in aid of the Mobile and Northwestern Railroad, the latter terminating at Helena, Arkansas.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

M. VICTOR PLACE MUST DISGORGE.

A report to the French Assembly states that M. Victor Place, late French Consul at this port, purchased worthless carbines and took commissions without authority amounting to over a million and a half francs. The Committee of National Defense decided that the amount must be returned to the public coffers.

THE WEST INDIES.

Execution of Oscores—Burial of Cebello—The Porto Rico and Jamaica Cable—The Santa Martha Mail Again Robbed—Steamer Lost.

HAVANA, July 12.—Oscores was hanged from the yard arm of the war schooner Neptune off Neuvitas. The remains of Cebello were buried with great pomp and ceremony.

KINGSTON, JAM., July 12.—The Porto Rico and Jamaica cable, which was recently recovered, was lost again. The steamer Suffolk has abandoned the attempt to get the line and has gone to aid the laying of the Windward cable. The Hayehen cable to Jamaica will be laid immediately. It is said the amount of aid by the Government has been agreed on.

SANTA MARTHA, July 12.—The mail has been robbed again. The steamer Baraquilla has been lost.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and One Injured.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—At a quarter past ten o'clock to-night the locomotive Richland, a switching engine employed in the yards of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, exploded with terrific force. Three men were instantly killed. They were frightfully mangled, their heads and limbs being torn asunder. Their names were George Strouse, brakeman; Peter Mormon, a discharged brakeman, and the fireman, a new hand, name not known. The engineer, Thomas Farley, was taken from the ruins alive, and may recover. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The engine had broken a crank pin, and was being replaced when the explosion occurred.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows:

SALES.

760 bbls upper road, spot	4 60
2,500 bbls upper road, spot	4 65
500 bbls upper road, S. O., all year	4 55
2,500 bbls upper road, S. O., all year	4 65
600 bbls Rynd & Heele farm, 47 gravity	4 95
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 85
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 83
500 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity	4 90
175 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity	4 90
350 bbls Rouseville, regardless, 46 gravity	4 95
5,00 bbls lower road, spot	4 92½
5,00 bbls lower road, 47 gravity	4 92
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 60
500 bbls Venango, each month July, 47 grav.	5 05

The market remains dull and weak, the former of those attributes being in a measure caused by the almost entire suspension in New York on account of the riots. The transactions were principally confined to small lots, whose sales were of necessity. The holders of round lots are still demanding a price which keeps oil entirely out of market. Upper road holders ask $4 85 and upwards for Church run oil, which no one appears willing to pay. On the lower road sales were light, with few bids, the $5 demanded not being complied with. A sale was effected at Oil City at $5 20, but oil offered at $5 1½ in the afternoon found no purchasers.

STATE NEWS.

John M. Stauffer, of Millerstown, has sued the editor of the Allentown *Chronicle* for libel.

Matthias Zahm has been Court Crier at Lancaster for a half a century, and is only the third who has occupied that place since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

We copy the following from the West Chester *Republican* of the 4th inst.: Col. Hooton and the Hon. John Hickman, of this borough, assert that they have discovered a substance which at a cost of twenty cents per barrel will preserve apples, peaches, grapes, pears, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, cantelopes, watermelons, and many other fruits and vegetables a year or more as fresh as when taken from the vines.

The Lochiel Iron works at Harrisburg were sold at public sale last week to Lyman, Gilbert & Co., for $279,740. The works are to be put in operation at an early day.

Horace Greeley was met at the depot in Corry on Saturday by his brother Barnes, his sister and niece, who reside a few miles from Corry.

A young man named Haver Karl Sailer, a native of Germany, was found dead on one of the emigrant trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Columbia on Thursday morning.

Henry Wagner is in jail at Norristown for stabbing and killing Adam Oswar. Both were Germans and "tramps."

A policeman in Lancaster had one of his forefingers and his wrist terribly lacerated by a cat the other day. He could only get rid of the cat by chopping its head off with a hatchet.

The Shippensburg *Sentinel* tells the following "snake story," the truth of which is vouched for by a reliable gentleman: One day last week at the house of a family named Ulrich, near Middle Spring, our snake made its appearance. It seems that Mrs. Ulrich left her little child playing on the floor whilst she went up stairs to attend to some domestic duties. After remaining there for some time she heard loud cries of laughter coming from the child, and she retraced her steps to see the cause. Imagine her horror when looking into the room she saw a huge black snake wrapped around the little child's body and entwined around its neck, all the while the little one laughing until the tears rolled down its cheeks. Struck with fear her piercing screams alarmed her husband, working near by, who came in and evidently saved the child's life by drawing it from the folds of the snake whilst Mrs. U. loosed it with a hoe, and they were thus enabled to dispatch it. The little child was delighted with its strange companion and seemed regretful that it should be so murderously dealt with.

A correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* writes: It estimated that half of the lumber product of last year is now tied up to the banks of the Allegheny. The May and June freshets didn't come. One dealer is named as having at least $100,000 locked up in this way, awaiting the moving of the waters. Another told us that every cent he had in the world was put into pine lumber last spring, and that he had not yet marketed a foot of what he owned. So low water as that at present has not been known for years.

Combined Air and Steam Engine.

A novel invention has recently been brought forward by a working mechanic in Nottingham, England, the essential feature of the arrangement being the addition of an air pump to an ordinary high pressure steam engine. According to this plan air condensed from the pump is driven into a tube, which is carried at first within the exhaust steam pipe, next in a spiral course within the funnel, and finally enters at the lower part of the boiler, where it terminates in a large circle, pierced by numerous very fine openings. From these latter the compressed and heated air bubbles up through the water, imparting heat to it, breaking up its cohesion, and, as it were, preparing for its ebullition. The experiments which have been made with this invention show that it saves forty-seven per cent. of fuel. In an application made of it to the engines of an iron-screw steamer built for the coasting trade, it was found that the system prevented priming; and though as yet the arrangement has only been found profitably adapted to high pressure boilers, the inventor feels confident of its equal value for condensing engines.

OF THE general laws passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, at its last session, seven are acts enlarging or otherwise affecting the powers and privileges of railroad and canal companies, and among them there is one which may clear up a mooted point as to the power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under its charter and the law to lease the works of companies in *other States*. Act No. 25, approved May 3, 1871, extends the power of railroads to lease or become lessees, and to make contracts with other railroad companies, corporations and parties, as conferred by the act of 17th of February, 1870, and the two acts taken together authorize the railroad companies of this Commonwealth to lease or become lessees of the railroads, canals and works of other companies, whether situated in this or any other State.

POSTSCRIPT.

Hoffman in the City on Monday.

He Knew All About Kelso's Order.

All Quiet but More Trouble Feared.

Orangemen to be Assassinated Seriatim.

HOFFMAN IN THE CITY MONDAY.

It is stated on authority that Hoffman was in the city Monday, and knew all about the Kelso order, and he consulted with the Tammany leaders. This fact, it is said, can be clearly proved.

ALL QUIET, BUT MORE TROUBLE FEARED.

All is quiet at this hour, and the rioters have dispersed, but it is feared there will be more trouble yet. In the Sixteenth ward to-night, threats of arson and murder were freely made. The latest threat of the rioters is that, as they are not allowed to dispose of Orangemen publicly, they will murder them *seriatim*.

SCENES AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Police Headquarters has the appearance of a besieged citidal. Cavalrymen with drawn sabres guard every approach, and a strong force of military is quartered on the upper floor. The police are mustered to the number of 800 in the colored church of St. Phillips, opposite headquarters and in various approaches. All the regiments will remain under arms all night. Very few of the police will be returned to their precincts.

FORTY KILLED—FIFTEEN MORTALLY WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, July 12, 10 P. M.—About forty persons were killed during the riot to-day. The total number wounded is unknown, but fifteen are known to be mortally wounded. At the Sixteenth precinct there were sixteen dead bodies this evening. They were removed to the Morgue. At the Twenty-ninth precinct there were four dead bodies. At the Morgue there are at present forty bodies. The only ones so far identified are Henry C. Page, Ninth Regiment, and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House, Charles Pettit, Charles Bucklin and Mr. Archibald. Among the killed at the Sixteenth precinct were a woman and child. The remainder are supposed to have been rioters.

FISK THE HERO.

Col. Fisk was at the head of his regiment, and was wounded early in the fray, under the following circumstances: Col. Fisk was with his regiment during the morning. About one o'clock he went to see Gov. Hoffman about running off the Pavonia ferry boats. He returned about 2:30 and took command of his regiment. When the collision occurred at Twenty-fourth street took place, and while he was in the act of giving an order, he was struck with a club and one of his ankles broken. He was at once removed to his private residence on Twenty-fifth street. His wound, though it disables him, is not dangerous. Captain Spencer, of the Ninth Regiment, it is reported, was struck at the same time, and seriously but not fatally injured.

THE ATTACK AT TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following: When the Orangemen were opposite Twenty-fourth street, the column halted for a moment. Immediately after the halt a shot was fired from the upper story of a brick building, northeast corner. For some time shots were fired at the Sixth regiment from Twenty-fifth street. On the same side of the street the Eighty-fourth regiment received the first shot, and in the confusion a great many men aimed at the windows, as if expecting orders to fire. In an instant one gun was discharged, and then followed an irregular volley along the line of the Sixth, Ninth and Eighty-fourth regiments, a few of the men loading and firing a second time. So sudden was the occurrence that the officers were taken by surprise, but as soon as possible they rushed among their men to stop the firing. The firing of the Eighty-fourth regiment was chiefly at the upper part of the house where the attack came, but the side-walk was swept, also as soon as the smoke cleared nine bodies, one of them a woman, were seen lying still upon the pavement in front of the house. The right wing of the regiment being advanced about twenty-five yards beyond Twenty-fourth street, the men in that part of the line fired across the sidewalk at the south-east corner of the street and avenue.

Here were a group of about twenty policemen and a few citizens, also. These discovering that the troops were aiming low, threw themselves by common impulse upon their bellies and scrambled away. At first fire, however, a portly well dressed man, who was afterwards ascertained to be R. C. J. Lattimer, was killed, and after him policeman John O'Conner fell dangerously wounded. The firing over, there was a pause of several minutes, in which a further attack of the Hibernians was effected, while the troops, brought to "attention," were reloading their guns. No regard was paid to the wounded and dying.

The terrified citizens were afraid to venture out of their houses, and none of those escorting the Orangemen could advance beyond the lines to give relief, on account of danger that other shots would be fired by the mob, and that the militia would renew their wild volleys. The situation at the crossing of Twenty-fourth street, where the writer stood, was terrible. Before the eyes of any there lay eleven prostrate bodies. Two or three were piled together as they had fallen. A dead woman was stretched across a man. A man with a fearful wound in his head, which covered his face with blood, writhed in agony for some time, and then slowly crept to a door step and feebly strove to raise himself upon it. An aged man, evidently Irish, had received a shot in his arm, and sat down upon the step and desperately faced the troops in the midst of the firing, while holding his bleeding arm extended before him. He remained until relief came, fixedly glaring in silence at the Orangemen. A lad crouched against a cart wheel, beyond the corner of Twenty-fourth street appeared to have received some hurt. The women appeared at the windows above, making signs of anguish and bewilderment, looking down at the bodies and then at the troops. Presently one and then another of the friends of the victims stole out and touched them to see if they were still alive, but soon hastened within. One young Irishman, however, remained walking to and fro, making piteous cries of grief. From time to time he clinched his fist and seemed to be making desperate resolves of vengeance, and then would stop to look at one and another of the bodies. The surgeon of one of the regiments came, with commendable fortitude, to attend to the wounded. At last, when the mob had been driven far back on the side streets, the work of removing the dead and wounded began. The riot was suppressed by this single volley, and the most drunken and desperate of the mob could not be induced to resume the fight.

Gen. Varain, indignant at the action of the Eighty-fourth regiment in firing without orders, ordered it to the rear and brought up one-half of the Ninth to take their place at the left of the Orangemen. The procession then moved on. The passion of the mob appeared to have greatly subsided. The sidewalks were lined with people, the windows of many houses were crowded, and at many points workingmen in large numbers suspended their labors to witness the procession, but they were all silent. It is doubtful if any case of the day will compare with that of Mr. Latimer, member of a stationery firm on Nassau street, near Liberty. He was walking along Eighth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, and when the first volley was fired several balls entered his body. One passed through his breast, another shattered his under jaw to splinters, and two took effect in his neck. He at once fell on the pavement, and although still living at Belleview Hospital last night, no hopes are entertained of his recovery. A sad sight was witnessed at the Morgue. An aged lady, dressed in deep mourning, sat by a rude pine coffin, which was painted a sickly red color in cruel mockery of rosewood. It contained the body of an eldest son. He was a vender of kindling wood, and, in company with a boy, had been on his usual round. In passing a cross street his attention was attracted by the crowds on Eighth avenue, and he drove down Twenty-seventh street from Seventh avenue to see the procession. He had scarcely arrived at his anticipated station of observation before the firing began. A stray bullet struck him in the breast and he fell dead. The boy drove home and informed the mother, who sought and found the corpse of her dead son at the Morgue.

SUMMARY OF THE CASUALTIES.

The following is the latest report of the casualties: Total killed, reported at the Morgue, thirty-five; total wounded, one hundred and seventy-five; total number of rioters arrested to midnight, two hundred. The city is now perfectly quiet.

THE FEELING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The excitement in regard to affairs in New York ran high here to-night. The newspaper offices have been thronged with eager crowds of people, anxious for news. All manner of opinions were expressed, but the prevailing one seemed to be that American citizens have a right to assemble, parade or otherwise celebrate events without molestation or interference from other parties.

QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, ILL., July 12.—The Catholic element in Quincy is very large. The excitement on the receipt of the New York news was intense. No demonstrations of violence, however, occurred.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The news of rioting in New York creates considerable excitement in the streets, but all is quiet.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Hight of bar'r	Change 24 hrs.	Thermometer	Change 24 hrs.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force, approx.	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96		71		S. W.	5	12	B	1
Cairo	29.96		74		S.	3	04	B	2
Chicago, Ill.	29.91		78		S.	7	24	C	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.07		80					A	1
Cleveland, O.	30.03		72		N. E.	1	005	B	1
Davenport, Iowa									
Detroit, Mich.	29.92		73		S. W.	2	02	B	1
Memphis, Tenn.	30.01		74		S. E.	2	02	B	3
Nashville, Tenn.	30.04		77					A	3
New Orleans, La.	30.09		83		S. W.	4	08	B	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.10		71					A	2
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90		80					A	1
St. Paul	29.86		69		N. W.	8	04	B	5

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

[Signed] H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

THE ALLRIGHTS BASE BALL CLUB of Saltsburg, Connellsville Railroad, informs our base ball reporter that the report of the game in Baldwin township was incorrect in the statement that the club opposing Captain S. S. Brown's nine, the winners, was composed mainly of the members of the old Keystone. The writer says: "There was but one of the Keystone members in the club, the others being smooth-faced boys, while Captain Brown's was composed mostly of picked players from the Hazelwood and E. J. Allen's, of Braddocks."

GEN. A. L. PEARSON, the very efficient District Attorney, is endeavoring, if possible, to finish the business of the June term of the Quarter Sessions Court this week, and to that end court was held in two separate rooms yesterday by Judges Stowe and Collier. The General has been one of the most popular and efficient officers in the county during his term of service. He has a peculiar "nack" of facilitating business, and by exercising it has saved the county several thousand dollars since he was elected District Attorney. After the September term the General will retire from the office, and we doubt if any previous District Attorney left the office with a brighter record.

PRINTING.—Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., stationers, booksellers and dealers in fancy articles, No. 101 Wood street, have unsurpassed facilities for doing all kinds of printing required for the counting-house or office, and at astonishingly low rates. Employing the most skilful workmen, and using the best ink, paper, &c., their work is always creditable and attractive. They exhibit specimens of circulars, cards, bill-heads, letter-heads, &c., which compare favorably with the best printing done at the East. Call and see them.

SODA WATER, with pure fruit syrups, at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

THE Patent Vulcanite Roofing—the best and cheapest in the market—the only composition roofing containing no coal tar. Water and fire-proof, elastic, pliable and suitable for any style of roof. For sale at Works or on roof. Samples, terms, &c., at office, 98 Water street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Dickson, indicted for felonious assault and battery, reported yesterday, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Fogis, indicted for attempting to rescue a prisoner, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The first case taken up before Judge Stowe was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Buckley, indicted for perjury, on oath of Seth Willmot. Buckley was an applicant for license, and, it is alleged, testified before the Board of Licensers that he was a citizen of the United States, when in truth and in fact he had only declared his intentions to become a citizen. Another count in the indictment showed that the defendant had sworn falsely as to the number of rooms in his house. Jury out.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. W. C. Rafferdy and John Robinson, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, the Court quashed the indictment as to Robinson, and he (Robinson) was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at Court and answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

The first case taken up before Judge Collier was that of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Wenzel, indicted for larceny on oath of Charles F. Tussing who alleged that the accused stole a cow the property of Catharine Carroll. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Wm. Smith, indicted for rape on oath of Mrs. Brown, of West Pittsburgh, was placed on trial, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. McCarthy moved for a new trial and an arrest of judgment.

Before Judge Stowe, the case of the Commonwealth vs. John McBride, indicted for the larceny of a velvet walking coat, the property of Oliver Ormsby. In May last, Mr. Ormsby left the coat at the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad office from where it was stolen. After the testimony for the Commonwealth was heard, the defendant come to the conclusion that he had stolen the coat, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and entered a plea of guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Commonwealth against

W. C. Raferty et al.
Louisa Brandis.
John Larimer, et al.
Robert Robb.
Luke Rogers.
Michael Brown.
E. W. Jones.
Amos Maitland.
John Lynch.
Pat Dolan.
Wm. Orrell.
John C. Mahon.
C. C Smith.
George Hall.
A. J. Hagan.
Samuel Hardy.
Daniel McCafferty.
Thomas H. Gibson.
Samuel Moore.
James Roberts.
S. M. McDonald.
Charles Boyle.
August Naser.
Patrick Harcum.
Wm. Hannon.
Patrick Dolan.

Public Amusements.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The excellent entertainments given at the Varieties by Manager John Trimble's company are drawing full houses. Every act is good, and receives great applause. An entirely new programme will be given to-night.

MAJOR BURNELL left for the East Tuesday night, for the purpose of securing fresh curiosities for his museum.

GENUINE SARATOGA WATER only on draught at Clark's drug store, 103 Fifth avenue.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. Ths

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A BIBLE presentation by Dr. Terburgh to Lodge No. 7 M. B. B., will come off at Sproul's Hall, North avenue, this evening.

THE music in the Park on Saturday evenings has been discontinued for the present for want of funds. The donations lately have been very meagre, and the Park Commissioners thought it advisable to discontinue the music until a greater interest is manifested.

SHORTLY after one o'clock yesterday morning, the rear part of a two-story frame dwelling on the corner of Sandusky street and North alley, was discovered to be on fire. The Fire Department were promptly on hand and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. An examination of the premises was made, when it was discovered that a fire had been started on the porch in the rear of the building and that the weatherboarding had been smeared with petroleum. There is no clue to the incendiary. The house is owned and occupied by Wm. Anderson, who was away from home. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars.

THE Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway Company has recently purchased the plow manufactory of Messrs. Hall & Speer, at the foot of Ohio avenue, for $60,000. The company propose to fit up this building for the main stables of the road. When this change is made the cars on the Western avenue line will make this their terminus, and only the cars on the Rebecca street line will go to the present terminus of the road. A double track will be laid on the Rebecca street line from Federal street to the stables, and the work will be commenced immediately.

BASE BALL.

The Game Yesterday Between the Enterprise and the Athletics—The Result.

The long looked for game between the Enterprise, of this city, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, came off yesterday afternoon at Union Park. There was quite a large attendance, showing the interest manifested in the game. The weather was excellent and the ground in good condition. The game was called at 4:10, the Athletics at the bat. Following is the result:

ATHLETICS.	O.	R.	ENTERPRISE.	O.	R.
Cuthbert, s. s.	1	7	Park, c. f.	5	0
McBride, p.	3	5	Moore, 2d b.	4	1
Radcliff, c.	2	6	Nevin, l. f.	2	3
Bechtel, r. f.	2	6	Hawk, p.	3	0
Fisler, 1st b.	2	5	J. Euwer, 1st b.	3	0
Reach, 2d b.	5	2	Lamont, c. p.	4	0
Sensenderfer, c. f.	4	2	Sullivan, 3d b.	2	0
Meyerle, 3d b.	4	4	Hall, c.	3	1
Heubel, r. f.	4	3	D. Euwer, r. f.	1	2
	27	41		27	7

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Athletics	3	4	1	1	4	8	10	5	5	—41
Enterprise	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	— 7

FLY CATCHES.

Athletics—Meyerle, 5; Radcliff, 4; Sensenderfer, 2; McBride, 2; Bechtel, 1; Fisler, 1; Reach, 1—16.

Enterprise—Nevin, 4; Sullivan, 2; Hall, 2; Park, 1; D. Euwer, 1—10.

Umpire—John Wilson, of Oil Stockings, Franklin, Pa.

Time of game—2 hours and 40 minutes.

The Athletics left for Chicago this morning at two o'clock, where they will play the White Stockings to-morrow afternoon.

SARATOGA (Excelsior Spring) Water, fresh from the springs, on draught, at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MANOR STREET.—No adjustment of the Manor street difficulty has yet been reached, but it is not improbable the grading of the road will be stopped by injunction before the close of the week.

OFFICERS STEMLER and Harris of Justice Barker's police yesterday arrested Jacob Schaidt and O. T. Vickroy for drunkenness. They were searched, the officers finding upon the person of Schaidt several letters of recommendation, and upon Vickroy over $225. Vickroy stated that he had been running with Schaidt since Tuesday, and that he had spent considerable money with him; that he was unacquainted with him, and did not know for what reason he remained so closely to him. They were locked up until they got sober, when they were brought before Justice Barker for a hearing. Vickroy was fined and discharged and Schaidt sent to the Workhouse.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Of the Borough of East Birmingham.

In accordance with a call published, a large body of Germans residing in the upper part of the borough of East Birmingham assembled in Kunkle's Hall, at the head of Eighteenth street last evening, to remonstrate against the present mode of making assessments throughout the borough generally, and especially with reference to the assessment for the Eighteenth street sewer and tributaries. Speeches were made by several gentlemen present, all of which tended to show that great injustice would be done if the present mode of assessing was continued, and a resolution was adopted, to be presented at the next meeting of the Council, requesting that the subject be carefully considered, and that, if possible, a more equitable plan be adopted.

KISSINGEN AND VICHY WATERS, always cold, on draught, at Clark's.

The Sanitary Committee.

The Sanitary Committee of Birmingham Council held a meeting last evening, and among other business transacted, adopted a resolution requesting the Council to confer upon the committee, by ordinance, the same power at present vested in the Street Commissioners with regard to the removal of nuisances, otherwise the Committee will be entirely incapable of rendering the Commissioner any assistance. The matter will likely be brought to the attention of Council at the next meeting.

DIED.

IRWIN—On Tuesday, July 11, 1871, WILLIE ALEXANDER, only son of Alexander R. and Ellen D. Irwin.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandparents, Hazelwood, on THURSDAY MORNING, July 13th, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave the Stables of R. H. Patterson & Co., Seventh avenue, at 9 A. M.

GREGG—At the residence of his father, in North Fayette township, on Wednesday morning, EDWARD GREGG.

Funeral at 11 o'clock THIS MORNING.

MAGOFFIN—On Wednesday, July 12th, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier of the Iron City National Bank.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1 Montgomery avenue, Allegheny city, on FRIDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock.

TORRENCE—At Bellevue, yesterday morning, at 6:30, HARRY ELDRIDGE, only son of John A. and Alice P. Torrence, aged five months and fourteen days.

The funeral will take place TO-MORROW MORNING, on the arrival of the 10:23 A. M. train on the P. Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny Station. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,050,535 64.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pullers, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hard Lumber.
KIRK & BRO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
HARD WOOD LUMBER, ASH, OAK, HICKORY, WALNUT, POPLAR, BEECH, &c.,
Sawed to Order for Railroads, Wagons, Plows, Cars, Chairs, Coffins and general purposes. Also,
STAVES, HEADING, RAILROAD TIES, AND POPLAR SHINGLES.
MILLS—CAIRO, WEST VIRGINIA.
OFFICE—No. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders addressed to either place will receive prompt attention.

DRS. BARCLAY,
DENTISTS,
REMOVED TO No. 191 PENN STREET.
TTSM

STORAGE,
AT NO. 73 WATER STREET.
LARGE CAPACITY.
Apply to
S. N. EVANS,
At Patterson's Livery Stable, Fourth avenue.

SHAFFER'S BAZAAR.

There is no place in the city where the purchaser will find so large a stock of carriages, buggies, wagons and every other style of light vehicles as at Shaffer's Bazaar, on Diamond street near Liberty, which is conducted by the Messrs. McKelvey & Co. The work turned out at this model establishment for fineness of finish, elegance of style and durability, is unequalled by that of any other establishment in the city. The purchaser should give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

Use the "Dollar Reward Soap" with scouring brick, in cleaning iron or steel; it saves one-half the labor and gives a better appearance. For sale by all grocers.

A Good Advertising Medium.

The Taylor & Farley organs have such a charm about them that wherever one of them goes more are sure to follow. A few weeks one found its way into one of our flourishing cities on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and since then Messrs. Hamilton & Co. have received no less than six orders for them by letter, the parties all uniting in pronouncing them superior to anything they have ever heard in the organ line. Messrs. Hamilton & Co. have followed out their original plan of making everybody their agents, by selling them an instrument that cannot fail to give satisfaction, and at such incredible low prices and easy terms that everybody talks about it to their neighbors, and of course their neighbors call to see for themselves, are suited exactly in our instrument, and in turn tell their neighbors, and the consequence is everybody buys a Taylor & Farley organ.

And why shouldn't they, when they can save twenty per cent. and get a better instrument at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, 51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Perfection of Mechanism.

To no other object has so much attention been given among mechanics and inventors as to the improvement of the Sewing Machine. Almost every day a new machine is brought before the public, claiming some new advantage over others. The result of all this is that Sewing Machines have been brought to a high degree of perfection. One of the latest introduced to us is called the KEYSTONE, which claims great improvements over all the others in this market, and combines within itself all the latest improvements made. The Keystone does its work without noise, uses a straight needle, making a tight lock stitch, perfectly firm on both sides. It has the new patent Needle Holder, and thereby avoiding the springing or bending of the needle in changing from coarse to fine' and never losing or missing stitches. It also uses an Improved and Patented Silent Feed and Positive Take-up, and also the CELEBRATED PATENT SHUTTLE CARRIER, doing away with the race or groove, and all friction. The inventor claims, and justly, too, we think, that it is the most perfect, simple and reliable lock-stitch family Sewing Machine ever made. It will hem, fell, stitch, braid, tuck, cord, quilt, gather, bind—in fact, do everything that can be called for from a sewing machine, in the most perfect manner. But we cannot spare the space to enumerate all the good qualities and improvements of this machine, and would simply add that to be fully understood the Keystone should be examined by all who are interested and intend buying a sewing machine, and we would advise them to call on the agents and see it in operation. The office and salesroom is at No. 24 Fifth avenue, second floor. F. B. KENNER, General Agent.

Dr. Holmes' Sanitary Bitters,

Entirely vegetable, without alcohol or spirits of any kind. The sick and afflicted everywhere are respectfully invited to give the Sanitary Bitters a single trial, and if not satisfactory you can return the empty bottle, and your money will be promptly refunded. One bottle of this bitters contains as much medicinal virtues as will be found in many gallons of the common mixtures. Unlike other bitters it cannot make drunkards. The merits alone of this medicine has caused the present great demand and its universal popularity, which warrants the proprietor in challenging the world to produce its rival as a cure for all kinds of sickness and disease the human family is subject to. John F. Hensy, wholesale agent, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. M tf

The Ladies' Pronunciamento!

While protesting against all the old worthless dentrifices in the market, the ladies, with one consent, have adopted the *Sozodont* as one thing needful to insure the integrity of the teeth and a fragrant breath. MTh

Burnett's Cocoaine

Is the cheapest and the best hair dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and keeps it pure, free from scurf, and improves its texture. Th

How is This?—How is What?

Why that's Messrs. Breed & Co, of the China Palace, on Wood street, can sell goods at less prices than any other house in the city! Call and see the large stock they have constantly on hand, and their mode of buying in immense quantities, will convince the most obstinate that they can do just what they advertise—to outsell any China establishment of the kind in Pittsburgh. Remember the China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Dwelling and 1 1-4 Acres at Bellevue.

A beautifully situated two-story dwelling, with 1¼ acres grounds, in Bellevue, ten minutes walk from Jack's Run Station, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The lot is neatly fenced and planted in fruit, trees, shrubbery, grapes, &c.; well of good water at kitchen door; stable and ice house, containing 12 tons ice. See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for particulars of the sale, which takes place on the premises this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

One of the wonderful inventions of this modern age is now on exhibition and in operation at Messrs. Stevenson & Cartwright, No. 158 Federal street, Allegheny—a washing boiler that will wash the dirtiest and finest fabrics beautifully white and clean without a particle of rubbing; nothing but soap and water; sits on any kind of a stove; wash fifty dozen per day with one-third the quantity of soap used for ordinary washings. It rubs off no buttons, tears no clothes. I will forfeit one hundred dollars for any and every instance that I fail to wash clothes clean, no matter how dirty they are. John T. Fourl. Manufactured and for sale by Stevenson & Cartwright, No. 158 Federal street.

The Best Trusses in the World.

If there is any infirmity that needs care and extra attention it is that of Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful. Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done incalculable mischief by making persons careless with regard to the same; whilst, if they did try to get well, they can certainly be no worse off from having made the attempt. There are so many cases that resemble rupture that we would advise all our readers to make application to a competent establishment, such as Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, where Trusses from two to twenty dollars can be obtained.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

JOHN TRIMBLE..........Manager.
CLAUDE DE HAVEN..........Stage Manager.

Grand opening of the Summer Season, MONDAY EVENING, July 10th, with an entire New Company of Metropolitan Artists.

Peasly and Fitzgerald, Charley Fox, J. W. Sanford, Arabian Brothers, Billy Carter, E. D. Goodding, George King, Charles Tease, Miss Agnes Robinson, Mlle Emma, Little Josie, Laura Richings, Mlle Gertrude, and a full Corps de Ballet appearing in Songs, Dances, Instrumentations and Pantomimes—a Programme especially adapted for the Summer Season.

Lookout for Startling Novelties that have never been produced in Pittsburgh.

Ladies' Grand Matinee SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M.

JEWELRY.

WATCHES,
EVERY MAKE.
All Styles Gold Chains,
CLOCKS,
AT ORR'S,
114 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

DANIEL WALLACE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 353 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET.

LAKE SUPERIOR
CHARCOAL METAL.
300 TONS No. 1 ARRIVING. Inquire of
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.

K. H. PORTER, late of Smith & Porter.
A. W. BELL.
H. N. SPRAGUE, Superintendent,
Late Superintendent for Smith & Porter.

Light Locomotives,
FOR NARROW GAUGE ROADS, WOODEN RAILS, TRAM-WAYS, CONTRACTORS USE, RAILROAD YARDS, FURNACES AND COAL OR ORE MINES, BUILT TO CONFORM TO REQUIREMENTS IN SHAPE, GUAGE AND WEIGHT.
PORTER, BELL & CO.,
Office—98 WATER STREET. Works—CORNER FIFTIETH STREET and A. V. R. R.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.
TOBACCO! TOBACCO!
The undersigned, Manufacturers of TOBACCOS in Louisville, Ky., have appointed the following Leading Houses in Pittsburgh to act as Sole Agents for the sale of our Celebrated Chewing Tobacco,
"THE CREAM OF LOUISVILLE NAVY"
KNOX & ORR,
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
S. EWART & CO.,
JOHNSON & COLVIN,
WM. M. GORMLY,
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
WATT, LANG & CO.
The Trade of Western Pennsylvania and of Eastern Ohio having long felt the want of
A FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,
Reliably uniform in quality, we have pledged ourselves to the above houses to Manufacture "THE CREAM OF LOUISVILLE NAVY," only from the Choicest Selections of Kentucky Leaf, the Trade may therefore purchase this Navy with our Guarantee that it will prove to be the MOST SUPERB CHEWING TOBACCO that has ever been offered to the consumers of this section. To that portion of the Trade who may be unacquainted with its merits, we say—TRY IT! If the consumers do not pronounce it to be the FINEST CHEWING TOBACCO they have used, return it to our Agents at our expense.
M'DONALD & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Frame Dwelling
AND
1 1-4 ACRES,
AT BELLEVUE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 13th,
AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Will be sold on the Premises, in the Borough of Bellevue, ten minutes' walk from Jack's Run Station, on P. Ft. W. and C. R. R., three and a half miles from Federal street Depot, Allegheny city. The House is a two-story Frame, containing Hall, 6 Rooms and Basement Kitchen; Well of good Water at Kitchen door. The Lot contains one and one-quarter Acres, is neatly Fenced and planted in Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Grapes, &c. Good Stable and an Ice House containing about 12 tons Ice.
This Property is beautifully situated, and is near to the property of Mr. Smith, (of Hostetter & Smith,) Morton, (of Straw & Morton,) lawyer Watson and others.
Persons desiring to attend the sale will take the 3:50 train from Allegheny Depot, where tickets will be furnished free.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in four equal annual payments, with interest, secured by Bond and mortgage on the premises. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale, as part of the cash payment.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
JOHN A. CAROTHERS, Agent, 108 Fourth avenue.

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Suburban Property
At East Liberty, River Avenue,
Two hundred feet north of Station street, known as the Fahnestock Property, consisting of a two-story Brick House of 9 Rooms and Hall, Bathroom and Laundry in Basement; excellent Water in and out of House; splendid Cellar, Carriage House and Stable, with one Acre of Ground, handsomely laid out with Fruit, Flowers, Ornamental Shrubbery, Walks, Drives, &c. This Property is within three minutes walk of the Station, and two squares from Penn avenue, and will be sold to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, JULY 15th, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the ground. The present owner being about to leave the city, is the reason for selling the Property.
Terms—One-third cash, balance in one and two years.
TThs C. C. COLE, Manager.

700 ACRES
Heavily Timbered Land,
On Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,
AT AUCTION.
AT PARKERSBURG, WEST VA., THURSDAY, JULY 20TH, in front of Court House, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold THE PROPERTY AT EATON STATION, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about twenty miles from Parkersburg, containing about 700 Acres, with several Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon. The Railroad runs through the center of the tract for nearly one mile. It is heavily Timbered with Oak and Poplar, the Staves and Lumber from which can reach market readily by Railroad. Sale positive. Terms of payment easy. For further particulars inquire of
JOHN F. VINAL,
Volcano, Wood County, West Va.

Valuable Business Stand,
AND
Stock of Carriage Materials,
To be Disposed of at Private Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE
The Six Years Lease of the Union Carriage Factory, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn Street, Pittsburgh,
Together with the STOCK and GOOD WILL. The Working Stock consists of WELL SELECTED MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND, TOOLS, &c., which will be sold with the Lease or separately. The location is the best in the city. Large Buildings on a Lot 60 FEET FRONT BY ABOUT 210 FEET DEEP. The Factory is in complete running order, and has a well merited reputation for making a most excellent character of Carriage Work.
Stoner & Marlatt.

RESIDENCE LOTS
AT EAST LIBERTY.
We have just laid out SEVEN ACRES IN DESIRABLE LOTS FOR RESIDENCES, near Torrens Station, in East Liberty. Can sell these at LOW PRICES and our usual easy terms. We invite purchasers to call and examine them, as they are offered at a bargain.
MELLON BROTHERS,
OFFICE AT RAILROAD STATION,
TThs EAST LIBERTY.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
THE WORKS KNOWN AS
THE HOE WORKS,
Situated on the corner of Twenty-seventh and Railroad sts. Lot 50 feet by 120 in depth, on which is erected a Main Shop 50x30 and 18 feet high, a Warehouse 10x50, and another Building 12x50, all Iron-clad. They contain the latest improved Machinery, all new last July, which include one 10-inch Engine, two feet stroke; one Forge, and one Trip Hammer, Grinding Mill and Polishing Machinery, together with all necessary Tools for conducting business. Apply on the premises.
J. T. TYLER.

FOR SALE,
A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocery and Dry Goods Business,
Now owned and carried on by J. W. PATTERSON, on Fifth street, near the Railroad Depot, in the borough of McKeesport, is for sale on favorable and advantageous terms. This business is one of the best, if not the very best, in the thriving and rapidly enlarging town of McKeesport. The trade of this house is well established and constantly increasing, and can be relied upon as being permanent. There is not a better opening in the western part of the State, for an energetic and a live man, than this one is. The location is all that can be desired, being on the main street leading into town, and within a hundred yards of the Railroad Depot; it requires two large and spacious store-rooms, 20 by 55 feet each, to do the present amount of business done at this house. Satisfactory reasons for selling will be given. Any party or parties contemplating embarking in business will consult their own interest by calling or addressing Mr. PATTERSON, and learn his terms, which will be made very favorable to a good and reliable party.
Mr. PATTERSON being owner of the building, will give a lease of it for a long term at a moderate figure.

Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS.
Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tools for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.
THE BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, Situated in Brownsville, Pa., on the Monongahela river. The Building is built of Stone, fronting 50 feet on Front street, with a Wing extending back 60 feet. The House is conveniently divided, and will accommodate a large number of Boarding and Day Scholars. Possession will be given on the 1st day of August, 1871. For further particulars apply to G. H. BOWMAN, ADAM JACOBS, Brownsville, Pa.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ARTIST MATERIALS.
J. G. BACKOFEN & SON,
Dealers in Drawing Instruments,
Oil and Water Colors, and Brushes of all kinds. Give us a call, at No. 161 Smithfield street.

BRUSHES.
J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes,
And Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Goods, Notions and Toys, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

BANKS.
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,
92 FOURTH AVENUE.
W. H. EVERSON, President.
W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.
CHAS. ABEL & CO.
Manufacturers of
The celebrated Vegetable Hair Oils, and Dealers Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines, &c., 172 Wylie ave.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,
Manufacturers of all Sizes
Window Glass, Fruit Jars, Bottles of every description, &c., &c., 32 Wood street.

WRAPPING PAPERS.
FRAZER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Hardware, Coffee, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Straw, Batting Rag, Manilla and Roofing Papers.
Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third av.

ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing
SLATE
Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.
CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS, Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed
E. L GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

H. WOODSIDE..........D. GRIFFITH.
Woodside & Griffith,
DEALERS IN
AMERICAN ROOFING SLATE
AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Original Peach Hill Slate
OFFICE
370 PENN STREET,
Opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders for Slate, or Slate Roofing Promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of every description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS AND SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &C., &C.
93 Water and 100 First Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse, Cor. [illegible]
first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,
S. L. VERA, Proprietor,
TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET,
PATTERNS and MODELS of [illegible]